The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,400 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L.	Teheran....	2568	400	W. J. Nantes	16th June.
M.	Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weighell	2 rd ,,
L.	Ujjain	4128	800	E. M. Edmond ..	30th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	W. I. Webber ..	7th July.
L.	Ballaarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M.	Surat	3142	550	G. R. Edwards ..	21st ,,
L.	Indus	3462	6 0	W. E Breeze	28th ,,
—	Assam	3038	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Gates	11th ,,
M.	Maiwa	2269	500	G. W. Atkinson..	18th ,,
L.	Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3857 600	R. Harvey	29th June
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3860 600	M. de Horne.....	21th ,,
VERONA	3116 6.0	A. C. Loggia	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; also return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 580. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA	4,500	550	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and (if heavy) Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars Apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich ..	4,000 600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona ..	3,000 500	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100 600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on Board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	I. C.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100 600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., & apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Cauron-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MACKENZIE....	3,000	W. I. Rule.....	15th June.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th June
,, MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield....	26th ,,
,, OGILVIE	2,900	J. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

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Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

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P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

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SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!
FOR THE LAST WEEK, THE LAST WEEK.
New consignment. A General Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES, SHIRTS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
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RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.
No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Waterness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 21 to 25. Parasitta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 48-in. to 56, at Rs. 18, 18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit. Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Re. 1 a pair. Waterproof Cloth (Breadth 60-in), white and black, Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 a yard respectively. Coachman's broad cloth rain coat with turnon cover at Rs. 6. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 25. Tweed Overcoat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 6 a set. Gentleman's Goloshes Rs. 3 a pair. Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 11 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Pyon's Broad cloth Coat and English red turban at Rs. 10. White Lo-lin Table Cloth (breadth) 1te. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on trial and risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

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S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on SATURDAY, 12th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1885. Agents.

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One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ..... each	0 12
Eighteen Penny do. do. ..... ,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	1 0
Three-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c..... ,,	4 0
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One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c..... ,,	13 8
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c..... ,,	68 0

And other boxes.

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Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c..... ,,	20 0

And other boxes.

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Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c..... ,,	14 0
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6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
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PICKAXES, HOES, and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
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CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
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HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Charcoal Swedish Iron.

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NOTICES.

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MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

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Two Bowsprits..... 50 ,, by 14½ ,,

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, the fifteenth of June, 1885, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service will take effect on this Railway, namely :—

1. The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 11-0 p.m. will start at 4-30 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 10-20 the same night.

2. The 5-30 p.m. Passenger and Mixed Trains from Bombay to Poona, and from Poona to Bombay respectively, will be discontinued.

3. The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur will leave at 12-30 noon, instead of at 7-30 p.m, and will reach Raichur at 11-15 the same night.

4. The Up Mixed Train, which now leaves Raichur at 5-45 p.m., will leave at 3-0 a.m., and will arrive at Sholapur at 2-10 p.m, instead of at 5-0 a.m., as at present.

5. The Up Passenger train, which now leaves Poona at 11-0 p.m. will leave at 5-0 p.m. and will arrive in Bombay at 11-0 the same night.

6. The Down Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 7-30 a.m., will continue to start at the same time but will arrive at Jabalpur at 5-0 p.m., the following day instead of at 5-15 p.m. as at present.

7. The Up Passenger Train, which leaves Jabalpur at 10-0 a.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., and will arrive in Bombay on the following day at 9-0 p.m., as at present.

8. The Down Mixed Train leaving Bhusawal at 7-15 a.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., and will arrive at Harda at 5-30 p.m., as at present.

9. The Up Mixed Train from Harda will start at 8-0 a.m. instead of at 8-15 a.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 6-40 instead of at 6-45 p.m.

10. The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-30 a.m. will start at the same time, but will arrive in Bombay on the following day at 12-15 instead of at 12-30 p.m. as at present

11. The Down Train from Bombay at 10 p.m., will reach Nasik at 6-30 a.m. as at present, but will leave there at 8 a.m. instead of at 7, and will arrive at Munmar at 12-30 noon, instead of at 12-5 noon, and arrive at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m. instead of at 5-0 p.m. as at present.

12. The Mixed Trains over the Bhopal and the Amraoti State Lines, will be slightly altered so as to run in connexion with the through Passenger Trains over the G. I. P. Railway.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Dhond and Manmar State Railways, will remain unaltered.

2. For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the fifteenth of June, 1885.

Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay, the 9th of June, 1885.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

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CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI,

PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,

ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.

PRICES BASED ACCORDINGLY. SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

BOMBAY MANGOES, ALFONSO OR AFOOS, RASPBERRY OR PIREE

NOW IN SEASON.

FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.

I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.

From Sir H. BURKE.

Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.

From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.

I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.

From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.

Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.

From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.

I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.

I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of Spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating, and GOOD BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their former position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices :—

Cash 12½ per cent. discount. Rs.	a.		Credit. Rs.	a.
39	6	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed.....	45	0
31	8	White Capsule ****..... very choice	36	0
28	14	Green Capsule ***..... extra soft old pale	33	0
25	6	Blue Capsule **..... very soft old pale	29	0
22	5	Yellow Capsule *..... soft old pale	25	8
18	0	Jules Lennox & Co., a good peg brandy	20	8

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE.

MEDICINE MADE PLEASANT.

MAUD'S CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

FLAVOURED WITH OTTO OF ROSES, &c.,
may be obtained of

Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. BARTON and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. ROBERTSON and Co., Mazagon, Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THE CARLTON BOOT.

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

OFFICE ITEMS.

DATE DIALS
Round dials with pointers giving days and dates, and extra dial denoting months, the best date-remembrancer for offices. Each Rs. 3-12.

INKSTANDS
Of one piece of white earthenware, same shape as the old pewter loggerheads, very cleanly and convenient. Each Re. 1.

FLAP INKSTANDS
The old fashioned office inkstand, with space for pen-holders, pencils, etc., two glass bottles, each protected by a metal covering. Each Rs. 4 and Rs. 5.

OFFICE BLACKLEADS
Good and tough. Per dozen, from ans 8.

CHECKING PENCILS
Vermilion, blue and green. Per dozen Re. 1-8.

DEED-BOXES
Falling fronts, secure locks, sizes 18 inch by 12½ inch, and 22½ inch by 15½ inch. Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 22-8.

CABINET WASHSTANDS
Most convenient and compact for office use, highly finished. Rs. 38 and Rs. 40.

DAMPING WELLS
New overlip pattern, all white china. Each Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that our POONA BRANCH in EAST-STREET (next door to Ludha Ebram and Co.) is now open, and where all orders that we may be favored with, will receive PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

NOTE.—Goods can be obtained from our Poona Branch at BOMBAY PRICES.

BARTON & Co., Limited,
Wine, Provision, and General Merchants,
Bombay and Poona.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo, sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of WAX CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, WRAPPING CLOTH, &c., for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned on the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred only), which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

TO BE LET, HARRINGTON LODGE, at Mazagon, at present occupied by M. Breslauer, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Rutherfield-street. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Hummum-street. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.
FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.
Flower " at " 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 "

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under.

Vetetable Seeds at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower " at " 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 1 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double ..... Rs. 0 11 each.
" " single brilliant colors ..... " 0 11 "
American double Tuberoses ..... " 0 3 "
Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

Payment at the Cashier's office in Bombay of charges for conveyance of Goods.

IT is hereby notified that, for the convenience of the public, freight charges on Goods consigned to any of the Company's Stations in Bombay may, on and after MONDAY next, the fifteenth of June, until further notice, be paid at the Office of the Company's Cashier, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily, except Saturdays, when the hours will be from 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 noon (except also on Sundays in each week, and on Christmas Day and Good Friday in each year, and on all recognized public holidays) or they may be paid, as at present, at the Station to which the Goods are consigned.

2. Upon making this payment at the Cashier's Office, it will be necessary to present the Bill received from the Bombay Goods Traffic Inspector. A receipt will be given for the money paid, and this receipt, together with the Bill, and the receipt for the Goods given to the sender at the despatching station, must be given up at the Goods Delivery Office, before the Goode to which they refer can be removed.

3. As the charges entered on the Bills are, in all cases, subject to corrections, any under-charges, from whatever cause they may arise, must be paid by the consignee before delivery of the Goods.

4. The payment of freight charges at the Cashier's Office does not entitle the consignee to possession of the Goods entered on the Bill, unless all the Company's usual Rules and Regulations in respect to the delivery of Goods, &c., are also complied with.

5. Cheques will, as at present, *not* be received in payment of charges.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twelfth of June, 1885.

THE EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY'S
AUTOMATIC PENCILS,
(COPYING PENCILS).

	Rs.	as.	
Automatic Silver Pencil, small	4	8	each
" " Engine Turned....	5	0	"
" " Extra Heavy	6	0	"
" Aluminium, small.....	3	8	"
" " Engine Turned.	4	8	"
" Cilluloid	2	8	"
" Cedar, Black Polished Handle	0	10	"
Nickel Silver, Slide Pen and Pencil	0	4	"
" " Pencil, Knife, and Eraser	0	8	"
" " Penholder with Pen and Pencil	0	4	"
" " " with Eraser	0	4	"
The Crown Pencil B, BB, HF.....	1	2	doz
The Academic Pencil, B, BB, BBB...	1	2	"
The Reporter's Pencil.....	1	2	"
Copying Leads (refills), 3 in a box, per box.....	0	8	"
Black " "	6	"	0 6 "
Red " "	6	"	0 10 "
Blue " "	6	"	0 10 "

MORENAS & Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS, WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
A Liberal discount to trade and wholesale buyers.

CHEAP NOVELS.
Price, Re. 1-4. Post-free, Re. 1-8 each.
BY W. S. HAYWARD.

Andrew Lorimer	Left to the World
Barbar's Home	Love Against the World
Black Flag	Maud Lupton
Caroline	Mutiny of the Thunder
Colonel's Daughter	Perils of a Pretty Girl
Dianah Defender	Robert the Rover
Ethel Gray	Secret Seven
Eulalie	Stolen Will
Golden Reef	Three Red Men
Hunted to Death	Wild and Wonderful
Idol's Eye	Women in Red
John Hagel's Vengeance	

BY MRS. OLIPHANT.

At His Gates	Lucy Crofton
Days of My Life	Magdalen Hepburn
For Love and Life	May
Harry Muir	Miss Marjoribanks
Heart and Cross	Ombra
House on the Moor	Perpetual Curate
John	Salem Chapel
Last of the Mortimers	Squire Arden.
Lilliesleaf	White Ladies

BY OUIDA.

Ariadne	In Maremma
Bimbi	Pascarel
Cecil Castlemaine	Pipistrello
Chandos	Signa
Dog of Flanders	Strathmore
Folle Farine	Tricotrin
Friendship	Two Wooden Shoes
Held in Bondage	Village Commune.
Idalia	Wanda
In a Winter City	

BY CHARLES READE.

Autobiography of a Thief	Never Too Late to Mend
Charlie Johnstone	Peg Wollington
Cloister and the Hearth	Put Yourself in His Place
Course of True Love	Readiana
Double Marriage	Simpleton
Foul Play	Terrible Temptation
Griffith Gaunt	Wandering Heir
Hard Cash	Woman Hater.
Love Me Little, Love Me Long	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
No. 26, MEADOW-STREET.

LANDED PROPERTIES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of, Mandobai, the widow of the late Madhowrow Gungather, the mortgagor.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, or cart of cocoanut trees, called Vusely Agrigue, with messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, situate at the place called Khan, at tower Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandavie, registered in the books of Collector of Pensions and Tax under No. 253, and tax under No. 127, a assed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 691, containing by admeasurement (4 88) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the cart of Damodhur Bundaree, on the north by the cart of the late Revd. Rodrigues, and on the south by a public road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or foras ground, situate at Mesquitmandy, commonly called Kaneeachee Khary, on the western side of Barcola Railway Line, at Parell, in the sub-district of Mandavie, standing in the books of Collector, under No. 679, and 80), containing by admeasurement 8,225, 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the salt batty ground of Luxmoon Heerjee, on the west, by the salt batty ground of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Lalia, on the north by the salt batty ground of Janardhan Atmaram Simpy, and on the south by the salt batty ground of Dhunajee Bhanjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 13th June, 1885.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle, Roaches ies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flies Gophers, &c.

Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MATHERAN and MAMLASWAR!!! PORTABLE SINGER'S HAND MACHINES given on HIRE at special reduced rates. Price-list post-free. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY MADE DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

EUNANI PILLS, unequalled in removing habitual constipation, chronic dyspepsia, head affections, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, &c.—Per phial As. 4. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is an unequalled remedy for every form of Liver and Kidney diseases, Indigestion, and Biliousness. Re. 1-8 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, EXPRESS RIFLE, Rs. 50; Double Gun, Rs. 50; Rook Rifle, Rs. 40; in cases.—CRAWFORD & Co.

COW FOR SALE.—To be sold at Bennett's Auction, TO-DAY, an excellent COW and CALF, both in good condition.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Paulson's valuable household furniture at No. 66, Upper Colaba, near Parsee Agiary, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

CHEAP SILVER WATCHES, accurate and reliable time-keepers; just arrived. From Rs. 21, upwards.—FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

FIRST-RATE CASH BOXES, Elegant Tea Caddies, Sugar Pots, and Despatch Boxes, at moderate prices.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, an efficient MASTER to teach English and Music in Goa. For terms and particulars apply to N. MOUSINHO SOARES, Cavel-street, Bombay.

WANTED a HORSE, height about 14-2, under 6 years old, dark chestnut preferred. A good price given for a good animal.—Apply Y.P., care of this paper.

COME AND SEE our New Stock of Photo Frames, Hand Bags, Albums, Plush Bags, Ladies Companions, Flowers, &c. Prices very cheap.—HROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE at Crawford and Co.'s Auction on MONDAY, a D. B. B. L. C. F. 500 Express Rifle, by Tolley, in case complete, in perfect order, and nearly new.

BOARD and LODGINGS.—Two young men can be accommodated with a private family in Fort. Terms, Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply F.O., care of this paper.

TO LET, a cool, airy room, bath attached, in a good position in the Fort, either lady or gentleman, with board if required. Terms moderate. Apply "Liz," care of this paper.

TO LET, an airy upper-storeyed Bungalow at Mahim near the station, lately occupied by Mr. Walmsley. Rent, Rs. 35. Apply to E. W. Flower, House Agent, 4, Hummum-street.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED a Monsoon Stock of assorted Boots, Shoes, Goloshes, &c. Moderate prices. Hussona'y Mulla Hakeemjee, Shop 1, Crawford Market.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Millinor and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., LONDON.—PHIPSON and Co. have received a shipment of the finest Old Tom Gin from the above distillers.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

GENT'S WHITE SUEDE GLOVES for evening dress as now universally worn at home, 2 buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED A COACHMAN, must be a thorough whip, European, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply "Z," care of this paper, stating salary expected.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sac-coat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ¼" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with a nallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25, 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, PANORAMA HOUSE, on top of Chinch poogly Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms paved with Roman Mosaique, and 5 large bed-rooms with bath-rooms, outhouses, &c. Commanding fine views of city and harbour. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1795.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

RE JOHN MACGLASHAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming upon, or indebted to, the Estate of JOHN MACGLASHAN, late an Assistant Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Ahmednuggur, who died at Aboyne in Scotland on the 23rd September, 1881, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 22nd May, 1885, by the High Court at Bombay to James Wallace, Esquire, Agent of the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are hereby required to send to the said Administrator at the said Bank in Bombay, their claims in writing within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort,
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,300,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Hampart Row W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS

IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 " " 5 " "
6 " " 4 " "

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approves security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe ustody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.
Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Sec Champagne	" 46 0	" 4 8 0
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ..	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 35 0	" 37 0
Goldlock, extra.....	40 0	" 42 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" ...
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Hock	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	" ..	" 15 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 15 0
Brauneberger	" 15 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" ..	" 21 0
Bernkasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Rudesheimer	" 23 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

EXCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	" 21 0	Rs. ...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALABESQUE, BORDEAUX

Chateau de Frauda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Lagville	" 13 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 13 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	" ...
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 10 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 12 0	" ...
Haut Canon	" 13 0	" 16 0

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0

BRANDY

Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	" 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	" 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	" 0	..

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	
St. Pauli	Rs.	Rs 4
Pilsener Beer	" 2	" 3
Kaiser Beer.....	" 5 12	" 3
Export Beer.....	" 5	" ...
Flower & Son's Ale.....	" 4 12	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints.....	Rs. 25	0
Vin Marsaque " 21 Bottles	" 6	0

	Per doz. pints.	or 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	" 17 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior.....	" 19 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest.....	" 20 0	" ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ..	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints.....	" ..	" 6 0

	Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins Baby's Brand.....	" 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per	Rs.	as.
Danish Butter, finest.....	per 1 lb. tin	0	10
Hams, Danish, finest smoked.....	per lb. tin	0	11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 2—5 lb. tin	0	11

From L. GRABLER AND HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin	small ti	
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1	8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1	6	" ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages).....	" 1	6	" ...
Asparagus	" 2	8	" ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut...	" 1	4	" 0 12
Celiery	" 0	14	" ...
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0	15	" 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine.....	" 1	4	" 0 12
Red do. do.	" 2	0	" 0 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	per Small Tin	
Asparagus.....	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8	
Celiery	" ...	" 0 12	
French Beans.....	" ...	" 0 9	
Young Cut Beans.....	" ...	" 0 8	
Smoked Sausages.....	" ...	" 1 8	
Young Green Peas	" ...	" 1 0	
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine.....	" ...	" 1 0	

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st May, 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra.....	45 0	25 0

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..

SHERRY.

Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior.....	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..

CLARET.

Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmillion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de Frauce	13 0	7 8
Margaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte.....	22 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

Rich and Red (Ordinary)	41 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..

STILL BURGUNDY

Volnay.....	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..

BEER AND STOUT.

Bass's Beer bottled by Stone.....	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.....	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale.....	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout.....	..	5 4

GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.

London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom.....	16 0	...
Genese Gin, per case of 15 flasks.....	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...

BRANDIES.

Exshaw's No. 1.....	37 0	...
Do. No. 2.....	23 0	...
Hennessy's	30 0	...
Do. *	32 0	...
Do. **	36 0	...
Barton's * (Pog Brandy).....	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured).....	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	...

WHISKY.

Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)..	22 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Breadalbane, Highland.....	22 0	...

PORTS.

Barton's Best Invalid.....	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...

LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.

Kummel, Finest	Per bottle	3 0	...
Benedictine.....	"	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	"	5 0	...
Do. Green	"	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau	"	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	"	3 0	1 12
Curacao	"	..	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...	Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth	"	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	"	13 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay, and
East Street, Poona.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES: Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 33 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17.

CALENDAR.—JUNE, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	June 13th,	3h.	34m. a.m.
First Quarter	„ 19th,	6h.	39·8m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ 27th,	4h.	9·2m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	Legislative Council, Poona, 4 p.m.	5 24	6 36	11 48m 11 42a	4 51m 5 38a
Sun. 14	Second Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 36	— 0 32a	5 36m 6 25a
Mon. 15	High Court re-opened.	5 24	6 36	0 30m 1 17a	6 21m 7 11a
Tu. 16	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay Mounted Rifles Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Departure of English mail pers.s. Teheran 5 p.m.	5 24	6 36	1 19m 2 2a	7 8m 8 4a
Wed. 17	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 25	6 37	2 9m 2 48a	7 57m 9 3a
Thr. 18	.....	5 25	6 37	3 2m 3 36a	8 54m 10 a
Fri. 19	.....	5 25	6 37	4 3m 4 29a	10 0m 11 a

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 14.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7·30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 217, 220 and 198.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. G. H. Bavis. Magnificat—Parisian. Hymns 285 and 307.
Nunc Dimittis.—"O taste and see." Gounod.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.
Thursday, June 18.
7·30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—At 7 a.m.—Matins. At 4·15 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7·30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6·30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan)

7 p.m.—Evening Service.—The morning Service is discontinued during the hot season.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7·30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 412, 413 and 108.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 178, 193 and 18.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service. Celebration of Holy Communion, and Sermon. Hymns 242, 193 and 185.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 214, 177, and 26.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 250 & 294.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 150, 158 and 160.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10·30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6·30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES will be held on board the s.s. Bretton Hall, in the Prince's Dock, every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Canning, from Kurrachee; Congo (s) and Clare (s), Aden; Canara (s), Calcutta; Tantalon (s), New York; and Sir Lancelot, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), for Colombo and Shanghai; Arcot (s), Calcutta; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; and Loodiana (s), London.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Rail way for the week ending the 6th inst. was 1,76,880 maunds, and in money Rs. 10,437.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mameluke entered, and the s. s. Flamsteed left, the dock on Thursday; the s. s. Bretton Hall, Cassius, and I. M. S. Tenasserim entered, and the s. s. Inchborva left, it yesterday.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Gopinath Dadajee living at Upper Mahim, has reported that his cookroom was broken into on Wednesday night, and gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 405 were stolen from an earthen pot.

A HABITUAL THIEF.—Jugia Kundoo was yesterday charged before Mr. Webb by Inspector Young with being a habitual thief. The accused admitted the charge. He was called upon to show cause why he should not furnish security for his good behaviour for two years. Failing to show cause, the magistrate sent him to jail for two years with hard labour.

A THIEVING COACHMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Gopal Rama and Siri Assaram were charged before Mr. Ryan, the first with stealing a quantity of hay, the property of his master, and the second with receiving it. The first accused was coachman to a Borah contractor, and was found selling the grass to his fellow prisoner, who is a milkman. The grass was worth a rupee; he was entrusted for one month. The accused was fined the first Rs. 10, or one week's rigorous imprisonment, and the second Rs. 5.

A PETTY THIEF.—Jaffer Adamjee, an old offender, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with the theft of a small quantity of cotton yesterday night. The accused is a stevedore's labourer, and had been employed for some time in the Prince's Dock. He was arrested yesterday morning at about one o'clock as he was leaving the dock, while his head enveloped in the bag. It was found that he had taken the bag from one of the ships in the dock to protect himself from the rain. There were no less than eleven convictions against him. His worship sent him to jail for three months.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Hanooman-lane, Fort, on the body of Hormusjee Munchurjee Parukh, aged 31 years. Deceased was a share broker. It appears that on Thursday at half-past 1 o'clock he obtained from a Mottai Muggunlall, a fellow-broker, three Government loan notes of Rs. 5,000 each, at the rate of Rs. 99-12, the amount of which he promised to pay in an hour's time. At about 5 p.m. the same day he went to the dispensary of Dr. P. Gomes in the Fort, and gave Rs. 40 to the compounder there, named Jerome Manuel Gomes, asking him to give it to the master; and in the absence of the compounder he helped himself from a cupboard to a bottle containing about two ounces of prussic acid. A few minutes afterwards the compounder returned to the dispensary, and missed both the deceased and the bottle. He suspected the deceased of taking the bottle away, and went to his house. But it was too late. The man was dead. Dr. J. H. Potter, the coroner's surgeon, who had made a post-mortem examination on the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by hydrocyanic acid. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

a Mrs Rait
a Miss Cassidy
Col W H McCausland
Miss R Morris
Mrs Langley and children
Miss Langley
Dr C F Willis
a Surgn-Major and Mrs Close
Mr P Thursley
a Mr W H Whitby
Mr W T Lamb
a Mr A D Pelly
a Col P Hiz Roy, C.S.I.
a Lieut H G P Rait
Marine Batallion
Mr Freyberger

CLARENDON, HOTEL, MATHERAN.

a Mr, Mrs, Miss Dobbie and child, Bombay
a Miss Shaw, Surat
a Miss Y Robertsein, Surat
a Miss J Moore, Surat
a Mr and Mrs Stevens, Bombay
Dr A H Miller, Royal Navy
Capt J Monk, Royal Navy
Mr and Mrs Horbery, Bombay
Mr and Mrs C Chambers, Bombay
Miss C M Searle, Bombay
a Mr Griffiths, Bombay
Mr R Rickens, Bombay

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lieut Aylmer, R E
a Surgeon Day
a Mrs Ford Evans
a Lieut Raymond H Gordwood, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs Dickinson, Ahmedabad
a Major F E Wiggens, Mainpuri
a Mr E Short, Calcutta
a Major T B Hyar, Kamptee
a Lieut and Mrs Wade, Bir Hingoli
Mr M Mowatt, England
Major and Mrs Hart
a Major Lloyd Dickin, Gloucester Regt, England
a Lieut and Mrs Daly, Ireland
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr R M Todd
Mr A D Pelly
a Colonel Bell Kingsley, Secunderabad
a Captain Rix, s.s. Cassius
a Dr Stanley Shaw, Nagpur
a Mr E H Hearn, Khandalla
Mr J J Hearn, Khandalla
a Miss Langridge, Khandalla
Captain and Mrs H B Tornan
Lieut Burrows, M S C
Mr Mark Wadia, Secundarabad
Mr A Goertz, Poona
Mr W T C H White, Poona
a Mr A J Le Sage, R N
a Major and Mrs Carruthers, Matheran
a Major and Mrs Watling, Matheran
Captain Hoseason, s.s. Cuba
Lieut Stainbridge, 17th R a Lucknow
Captain Hodgkinson, Quetta
Mr James Crowder
Captain H F Coiridge, 47th Regt, Quetta
Capt D Hoghton, 47th Regt, Quetta
Mr W C Darling, Nilgiris
Mr L A Bachelder, U S, Boston
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Hugh Wilson, Bombay!
Colonel Woolridge, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr F E Durham, Bombay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr John Greenwood, Bombay
Mr Charles Brown
Mr Kammosha
Mr John Greenwood, Bombay
Mr Martin Cohen, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Disease its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Wholesale Agents, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

As expected, Mr. Ilbert's new Bill does not meet with the approval of the native press.

The *Jam Jamshed* says:—We think it our duty to protest against this measure and to lay before Government our reasons for doing so. It is our opinion that a telegram, or an item of news, after it has once appeared in a public print, becomes public property, and anybody has a right to comment on it. Reuter's messages are published during the day, and the public at large, who subscribe to the extras, freely exchange their views on the several items of news. If this is permitted, we do not see why the public papers should not do the same. To gag the press in this manner is, we consider, to trifle with its liberty. This Copyright Bill is more obnoxious in the case of the native papers. English papers are not read extensively by the native public, who rely mostly for their news on native papers. Now, if native papers were prevented by law from using news which has once become public the chances are that the same news would reach native ears in a garbled shape; and when once it takes possession of the native mind, it will be difficult to counteract the evil. For instance, an English paper announces that the Amir is dead. Our experience tells us that the news will reach the native public somewhat in this shape:—"The Amir is dead, Afghanistan is in serious trouble, and the Russians are very near Hindustan." Those enterprising papers that go in for heavy expenditure on special telegrams enjoy the privilege of commenting on the news first. The proprietors of such papers, therefore, gain nothing by the new Bill.

EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONED SOLDIERS.

The following report has been drawn up by Lieut.-Colonel S. Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated Mahableshwar, 29th May:—

In April, 1884, it was first proposed to endeavour to obtain employment in civil life for pensioned native soldiers of the Bombay Army, and a circular letter was forwarded to all the military heads of departments, general officers commanding divisions, districts and brigades, and to commanding officers of Native regiments and corps, asking whether in their opinion the idea would be acceptable to the Native Army, and whether they were prepared to support the scheme.

The opinions solicited were unanimously favourable, and commanding officers were requested to submit to the Military Secretary rolls of pensioners of their respective regiments wishing for employment.

On the proposal being submitted to the Brigadier-General Commanding the Poona District, that officer suggested the formation of a corps of commissionaries for the employment of men in the City of Bombay.

This suggestion was approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and, under his orders, a working many men have found situations of trust.

Government having approved of the general idea, in a letter from the Military Secretary to His Excellency Lord Reay, dated 7th May, 1884, and by a Government Resolution in the General Department, dated 17th May, 1884, the heads of the Civil Departments were invited to assist, and the railway and other companies were addressed.

The press, European and Native, supported the scheme, which in a very short time began to work.

After a lapse of about six months, departments and the Bombay and Baroda railway companies were requested to report on the conduct of the men, the reports were generally very favourable.

One man employed by the Bombay Rifle Volunteers was found guilty of theft of stores, he was dismissed with loss of pension. This man was not supplied to the Volunteer Corps under the operation of the present scheme.

Without entering into details, it may be mentioned that up to date 417 men have obtained employment in all parts of the Presidency, including Aden and Quetta, and that every regiment and corps of the Presidential Army is represented. Of this number, 87 men had obtained employment prior to the introduction of the scheme under review.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his thanks to all who have taken interest in the scheme during its first working year, and His Excellency's acknowledgments are especially due to the Civil Departments of Government, the Public Press, the agents of the railways, and to the gentlemen at the head of private firms in Bombay, for their cordial support.

General officers have now been furnished with rolls of the pensioners residing within their respective commands, and have kindly undertaken to supply suitable men on application being made to their staff officers. Applications can also be made to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in Chief, in whose office the general register of all men wishing for employment is kept.

THE COST OF PROMOTION.

THE Royal Warrant of 1881, the death warrant of many a good soldier, the warrant that will yet touch through its working the heart of the British public in the way of a high income-tax, will have been in force on the 1st July four years, so that the effects of its working will shortly be very apparent. On the 1st proximo those officers who were promoted lieutenant-colonels on that date when that rank as well as that of major was augmented and prostituted, will come into full force, and from that date all commands given and vacancies filled will fall in solely to the 8 and 9 list, so that the number of officers entitled to a retiring pension at the end of the year of £420 will be very largely added to, whilst on 1st July two years hence the 9th list will be something enormous, for all the six-year lieutenant-colonels, some of whom will not have held a command at all, come under it, all being able to go on the full pension of £420. Whether the Exchequer will after few years be in a position to defray all this expenditure remains to be seen. It is the advice of a good many "to commute;" whether such be good advice it is impossible to say, but the pension list ten years hence will be a terrible one, and will call a stir, particularly should Radicals be in power, which is, some think, more than likely. Those lieutenant-colonels whose date of promotion to such is dated 1st July, 1881, will not, for a very large majority of cases, complete their six years as such have held a command for two years; therefore taking everything into consideration it is not at all improbable that the ruling hinted at a few months ago will be brought into force before 1st July, 1887—the ruling being that no lieutenant-colonel shall be removed from his regiment until he has commanded a battalion of it four years, unless he comes under the age clauses or the existing two years. This, of course, makes a great change as regards the quickness of promotion, and would send many more majors to half pay on completing their seven years as such in 1888, than under the present system of turning lieutenant-colonels adrift after six years as such. Lieutenant-colonels of a regiment, according to the ruling of the present warrant, hold commands for either four years or two years, according as to whether they are "selected" or "unselected," but this cannot come into full force till 1st July next year, because there are still a number of commanding officers serving under the five year rule, and therefore the present system of turning lieutenant-colonels adrift after six years as such, Lieutenant-colonels of a regiment, according to the ruling of the present warrant, hold commands for either four years or two years, according as to whether they are "selected" or "unselected," but this cannot come into full force till 1st July next year, because there are still a number of commanding officers serving under the five year rule, and therefore the present system of turning lieutenant-colonels adrift after six years as such will only voluntary; some, of course, accept the four-year rule, but there are a number of those serving, in this country especially, who will hold on to the end, for the giving up of Rs. 1,493 a month is a pill many find bitter to swallow. Some lieutenant-colonels will have a very short time given them in which to prove their capabilities for command. For instance take the Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Stoddart will obtain a substitution on 3rd May, 1886, and in July, 1887, will complete his time and so have to go on half pay; whilst in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel John, should promotion go territorially, will get a command on 29th June, 1886, and be placed on half pay a year, less three days, afterwards; thus it will be seen that great injustice is done by allowing the five year tenure to be continued: this would be obviated if all were made to go after their four year's command; a bonus being given for the year cut off their tenure.—*Pioneer.*

STRATEGICAL FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

COLONEL STANTON, R. E., in his Annual Administration Report on Indian Railways, says:—

Sanction to the construction of the Sind-Peshin Railway was given in July 1884, and the following note shows the present state of the work on the line. The progress has been eminently satisfactory, more particularly when the severe sickness of last year on the upper portion of the line is borne in mind, as well as the outbreak of cholera on the lower portion early in November, which delayed work, and the singularly wet season which has prevailed since January, and consequent repeated floods in the rivers, culminating in the heaviest flood known, early in the current month.

Nari Division, from Sibi to mile 149, *March* 19*th.* [With Tandoorie and Kelat-i-Kila No. 1 Bridges.] Tundoorie Bridge.—All girders erected. Staging in process of removal to Kelat-i-Kila Bridge, the masonry of which is ready for girders.

All culverts finished. Rails laid throughout over temporary bridge at Tundoorie. Unfortunately the line has lately been blocked by a very heavy landslip at Nari tunnel, which occurred on 15th March, the north end of the tunnel being filled and a few feet of masonry lining destroyed.

Babeh Kutch Division, from mile 149 *to Babeh Kutch,* 149 *to* 155 *miles, March* 19*th.*

[With 4 Nari Bridges and Babeh Kutch Tunnel.] Masonry of Bridges 3, 4, 5 and 6 practically complete.

Culverts completed to Babeh Kutch. Rails laid only to mile 153. Babeh Kutch tunnel through, but will probably require lining throughout.

One culvert near station not compiete.

Station building in progress; also some native staff-quarters.

Gundakin Duff Division, from Babeh Kutch to Zindagi-Ab.

155 to 165 *miles, March* 20*th and* 21*st.*

[With Kochali defile, 2 tunnels, and 3 large bridges.] Line practically complete, except side drains in cutting to Gundakin Duff. Culverts all ready for girders.

Cutting at Gundakin Duff still requires some work; and from Gundakin Duff to Kochali the very heavy earthworks, though great progress has been made, are still incomplete, and will take six weeks to complete at the least.

The main tunnel may be said to be half through. At one end 200 feet has been lined; at the other 200 feet ready for lining, leaving about 250 feet to be cleaned out. The bridges on either side are progressing well, and will be ready for girders as soon as the girders can be brought to them. The second tunnel, which also requires lining throughout, might possibly also be completed by middle of May, and the line would then be ready for permanent-way up to Kochlai bridge. This bridge will also be ready for its girders as soon as they can be brought up.

The great progress with all the bridges is undoubtedly due to most of them having been built with Portland cement concrete blocks, as it would not have been practicable to have got stone sufficient in the time for the whole.

The month of January was practically entirely lost by bad weather and continued floods. There was flood water in the river for 25 days out of the month; and, besides the loss of plant and material for the bridges themselves, the temporary bridges were destroyed, and all communication interrupted.

Spintangi Division from Zindazi-Ab to near Sunerai 165 to 180 *miles, March* 21*st and* 22*nd.*

[With Zindagi-Ab and Goormai bridges.]

Zindagi-Ab Bridge No. 1 well forward.

Zindagi-Ab Bridge No. 2.—Five of 30 feet, all foundations in, and masonry in progress. Masonry of both bridges cement blocks.

Line wants cleaning up, but with the exception of the work at the long cutting, 1,600 feet in length, which will require at least a month's more work, there is nothing to stop progress in platelaying.

The Goormai bridge will also be ready for girders before the girders can reach it.

Up to Spintangi, the key to the completion of work, is the Kochali defile with its tunnels. All will be ready for girders before the girders can arrive.

It is probable that the bridge erection, and possibly also the platelaying, will have to be carried on at night by the electric light, as the heat by day will shortly prevent work.

Beyond the Spintangi tunnel, which is complete, the road is for miles subject to injury from the river; a great deal of work is required in spurs, revetments, &c. This is all well in hand, and is in places carried out by an arrangement of wire gabions filled with boulders, which, it is hoped, will resist the river action.

The culverts along this length are numerous; they are recently commenced; but the masonry will probably be all completed in another six weeks.

Harnai Division, from Sunerai to Nasik. 180 *to* 197½ *mile, March* 22*nd and* 23*rd.*

The Harnai Division only commenced in January last: but the works have been very well pushed, and practically the earthwork may be called complete as far as Harnai, except in one cutting, and a certain amount of clearing up; but near Sunerai there is a heavy cutting through a very wet hill-side, which will require some carefully arranged drainage works. The culverts are about to be commenced, some few being in hand and numerous irrigation ducts being already complete near Harnai.

The principal bridges at Sunerai and Harnai are just being commenced; much trouble is being experienced in unwatering at the Harnai bridge, one 7′ centrifugal at full work being altogether unable to cope with the water. There is also a bridge of 1 span of 150 feet not yet commenced.

The earthwork of this division from Harnai to Nasik may also be pronounced complete, very little remaining to clear out some cuttings and trim up the line. The bridgework has made a good start. A large number of bricks have been burnt and lime and surkhi prepared.

The location of line in this division has been altered and improved.

Sharigh Division, from Nasik to Durgai, 25 *miles,* 197½ *to* 222½ *miles, March* 23*rd and* 24*th.*

The heavy earthwork in this division, particularly n the Panji defile, has made great progress, and by a careful examination of the country are improved line has been obtained by which half a mile in length of line is saved; also a tunnel and some bridging The masonry is somewhat backward, but is now making a vigorous start. A number of bricks have been made, and a large quantity of quarry-metal ready. Contractors have found themselves to complete the bridgework by July; and there is no reason to doubt that the bridges will be ready for the girders by the time they can be brought up by rail. The heaviest bridges are two in the Panji defile, each of one span of 100 feet, and two of 40 feet at a height of 53 feet above the bed of the nullah. These bridges will be on the grade of 1 in 45. Beyond Sharigh very little progress has been made with the collection of building materials, and there is a good deal of bridging on this length. Still if the contractors and the Bombay and Baroda Company get ready for girders by the time the line can be brought up.

There is some low swampy ground a short distance beyond Sharigh through which the line has been taken in cutting. As this would be somewhat troublesome to drain the formation will be altered and the line placed on an embankment.

Chuppar Rift Division, from Durgai to Mangi. 222½ *to* 235 *miles, March* 25*th.*

From Durgai to the rift some progress has been made with the banks and cuttings, and the progress with the tunnel headings at the rift has been most satisfactory.

There are in all six tunnels, the first two of which are called Karez No. 1 and No. 2, as their headings are no great depth below the surface of the rock, and the other Karez Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The progress in each is as follows. In Karez No. 1 there are eight shafts, aggregating 66 feet in depth, which are all finished; and of the total length of heading of 1,167 feet, 693 feet have been cleared out, leaving 474 feet to complete. The maximum space between any two faces left is 50 feet, which will probably be completed in 25 days. In Karez No. 2 there are twelve shafts, aggregating 127 feet in depth, all of which are complete: and of the heading, the length of which is 1,400 feet, 370 feet have been completed, leaving 1,030 yet to do from 25 faces. The maximum space yet to be done between any two faces is 100 feet, which will be completed in less than two months' time.

In No. 1 tunnel, which is 615 feet long, it has only been practicable to get one adit 14 feet long, and one shaft 20 feet deep. The adit is now 40 feet long, and the shaft is 35 feet down. Another shaft has been commenced which would be 137 feet deep. It has been sunk 48 feet, but will now probably be stopped, as it is likely that the heading from the end can be driven as fast. One hundred and thirty feet of heading have been completed, and the maximum distance between the face of shaft No. 1 and the heading from the end is 400 feet. This will possibly take five months to get through, and will be the last heading to be finished of the whole set of tunnels.

Between tunnels No. 1 and No. 2 will come the high level bridge across the rift. This will consist of two spans of 150 feet each, and a central opening either arched or crossed by 40 feet girders. A good deal of stone is collected for this work, but the masonry has not yet started. Tunnel No. 3 has two six-feet adits aggregating 100 feet in length. Both are finished and of the total length of heading, 542 feet, 196 feet have been driven. The maximum length between faces now left is 180 feet, which will probably be driven through in two months and will then be completed. The maximum length now left between any two faces is 147 feet, which will probably be completed in two and-a-half months' time.

A short length of rather difficult cutting intervenes between this tunnel and No. 4.

No. 4 tunnel is 437 feet long, and it has not been practicable to drive any adits or shafts. Three hundred and fifty-two feet of the heading have been taken out from each face. This, of course, will probably be completed in six weeks' time. When the headings are once completed, it is hoped that the widening out to formation width will be carried on at the rate of 2 feet a day from each face, so that it is possible that the whole of the tunnels may be fully excavated by the end of November, 1885.

It was at first scarcely expected that it would be possible to retain any labour on this work during the wet season, but from the above detailed statement of progress, the works have been vigorously pushed on throughout the winter, and unless the works are again checked by sickness, there is every reason to hope that the completion of this most difficult section of the Railway by the end of the year to the extent of its being ready for the permanent-way, the total length of mining done in shafts, adits and heading being to date 3·434 running feet.

The Chuppar Division extends for about 6 miles towards Kach from Mangi. The first 1½ miles have not yet been touched but is for the most part moderately light work. The remainder, about 4½ miles, is somewhat heavy. Contractors have been obtained for this length, and the work has throughout made excellent progress. It is exceptionally heavy, but with the exception of one high bank 105 feet in height and one very heavy cutting near Mud Gorge, the work may be called fully four fifths complete. A contract has been let for the embankment to be completed by the end of June, and the work is now in hand, and another contract has been let for the cutting to be completed by November. The principal work, that by which the Railway for the next season will be the bridgework, for which a large quantity of stone has been already prepared. The alignment along this division has been vastly improved, and some of the heavy curves avoided. Work is intended to be resumed throughout as soon as possible; and if the sickness with which this portion of the line was visited last year should not recur, there is no doubt that the works could be practically completed so as to be ready for permanent-way and girders by October next; but of course neither girders nor permanent-way materials can be brought to site until the line is completed through the rift. It is therefore not necessary to push on the works above Mangi at high pressure this season.

From Gurkhai to Quetta, 32½ miles, the line has been staked out; but no work has been commenced. The work throughout has none of the very heavy character of the rest of the line, as on reaching the Gwal valley just beyond Gurkhai all really heavy work ceases.

Unfortunately the numerous exceptionally severe curves, the permanent-way cannot be very rapidly laid, and the girders at the different bridges cannot be brought to site, except by the railway itself, so that the opening of the line cannot be looked for before August, 1886, at the earliest; but this is within the two years named last November to the Secretary of State.

Unfortunately after the above report was written a heavy flood has again occurred threatening to delay seriously the progress therein anticipated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 11.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·903
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	92·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	7·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	73·7
General Direction of Wind	SE, SSE, S, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	725
Fall of Rain	0·62
Total fall during month	0·90
,, ,, year	0·92
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th inst. ..	0·43

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, used as a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE NEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

THE Revised Bible has been issued to the press, and it is therefore possible to give some indication of the character of the changes introduced into the Authorized Version by the revisers. The changes are neither few nor unimportant; but they tend almost wholly towards greater exactitude of rendering, and have little bearing upon questions of doctrine or the reconciliation of faith and science. What may be called the mechanical readjustment of the text is considerable. It is now divided into paragraphs, and the Psalms are divided into five books. Those portions of the Bible which we have hitherto distinguished as songs, or lamentation, or elegies, are given in a metrical form; but the Prophets have been left in their original prose.

Coming to the question of the verbal changes introduced, in the second verse of Genesis i. we have "the earth was waste and void" for "the earth was without form and void;" and instead of "the evening and the morning were the first day," the "second day," etc, the revised text gives "there was evening and there was morning, one day," a "second day," etc. For "great whales," in the 21st verse, we have "great sea monsters." The creation of man, in the 27th verse of the 1st chapter, and the more detailed account in the 7th verse of the 2nd chapter are substantially, if not absolutely identical in the two versions; but whereas "the man" becomes "Adam" in the Authorized Version in the verse in which the beasts are brought to him to be named, he does not in the Revised Version get the name until after the Fall. In the account of the Deluge no change appears. Its universality is affirmed in as uncompromising terms in the new text as in the old. In the account of the covenant made with Noah after the subsidence of the flood, the revisers—by way of apparent concession to the objection that the rainbow must, under the operation of ordinary natural laws, have existed before the Deluge—have (Gen. ix., 13) given the marginal variant "I have set" on the phrase "I do set my bow in the clouds." In Gen. xv., 2, a passage is made clear. The complaint of Abraham that he "goes childless," and "the steward of my house is Eliezer of Damascus," is now free from intelligible by the substitution "he that shall be possessor of my house"—that is, by reason of his childlessness—"is Dammesek Eliezer." "Giants" have disappeared from the passage. "There were giants in the earth in those days," which is made to read "The Nephelins were in the earth in these days." As regards the Mosaic books of the Old Testament, the changes introduced by the revisers have their difficulties in general unfounded. In the Book of Joshua the miracle of the arrest of the sun appears in language identical with that of the Authorized Version; but in the following poetical form:—

"And he said in the sight of Israel;
Sun stand thou still upon Gibeon,
And thou moon in the Valley of Ajalon.
And the sun stood still and the moon stayed
Still while people had avenged themselves on their enemies,
Is it not written in the Book of Jasher?"

In the Books of Samuel the cry of the Witch of Endor (1 Sam. xxviii. 13), "I saw gods ascending out of the earth," is rendered intelligible by the alteration, "I see a god ascending from the earth," the god, of course, being the spirit of the departed seer. In 1 Kings, xvii., the miracle of Elijah fed by ravens, there is no change introduced into the Authorized Version. The wild beasts that destroy the children who mocked Elisha are still two "she-bears," though the accuracy of their zoological classification has been disputed. In the passages in the eighth chapter of the second book, in which Elisha prophesies Hazel's future elevation to the throne of Syria, instead of "what, is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" the revisers read, "What is thy servant, who is but a dog, that he should do this great thing." When they arose early in the morning they "were all dead corpses," in the account of the destruction of Sennacherib's army, has been altered into "When men arise early," etc. The utterances of Job and his comforter are printed in the metrical forms. In the famous passage of the 19th chapter, verses 25–27, through the words still standing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," in the margin we have "vindicator" given as an alternative reading. In another passage an alternation has been made. Instead of "O that mine adversary had written a book!" Job is made to exclaim "O that I had the indictment which mine adversary had written!" The "sweet influences" of the "Pleiades" are changed to "the cluster of the Pleiades;" and "hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?" has become "hast thou clothed his neck with a quivering mane?" In the Prophets the text, "Behold, a virgin shall conceive," is left unchanged; but "The maiden is with child and beareth" is suggested in the margin. In dealing with the word "hell," the revisers, in order to avoid its association with the idea of a place of torment, have substituted for it, wherever in any of the poetical writings of Scripture it is used for the abode of departed spirits, the Hebrew word "Sheol." Thus "the sorrows of hell compassed me" has become in Psalm xviii. 5 "the cords of Sheol were round about me." In the historical books "hell" is used in the text and "Sheol" placed in the margin.

The changes made in some of the verses which literary taste rather than religious feeling deems especially precious will serve to indicate how far the Authorized Version has been interfered with. The diction of the Book of Job remains much as it was. Some changes, however, are to be noted. Thus the familiar line, "Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth?" now reads, "Is there not a warfare (margin, 'time of service') to man upon earth?" "Why did I not die when I might be gone?" is changed to "When shall I arise? but the night is long;" while "Though He slay me, yet will I wait for Him," is substituted for "Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him." For part of the 19th chapter which the hand of the revisers most often appears is that containing the words put into the mouth of the Divine Being. As an example, we now read: "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou lead forth the Mazzaroth in their season; or canst thou guide the bear with her train?" Instead of, "Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacocks, or wings and feathers unto the ostrich?", we have, "The wing of the ostrich rejoiceth; but are her pinions and feathers kindly?" Here is the famous description of the war-horse, according to the new version:—

Hast thou given the horse his might?
Hast thou clothed his neck with his quivering mane?
Hast thou made him to leap as a locust?
The glory of his snorting is terrible.
He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength;
He goeth out to meet the armed men;
He mocketh at fear and is not dismayed,
Neither turneth he back from the sword.
The quiver rattleth against him,
The flashing spear and the javelin.
He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage;
Neither believeth he that it is the voice of the trumpet.
As oft as the trumpet sounded he saith, Aha!
And he smelleth the battle afar off,
The thunder of the captains and the shouting.

In the Psalms—which are properly divided into five books—few important changes appear to have been made. In Psalm xcvii., the wicked man no longer spreadeth himself "like a green tree," but "as a green tree in its native soil," nor in Psalm xlv. is the King's daughter said to be "all glorious within," the revisers preferring "The King's daughter within the palace is all glorious." In the 16th verse of the 51st Psalm now reads: "For thou delightest not in sacrifice, else would I give it; thou hast no pleasure in burnt-offering." A well-known verse in Psalm civ., "Who maketh the clouds his chariot," has been retained in the margin. Only slight changes have been made in Psalm cxxxvii.: "By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down;" but in Psalm cl. "organs" disappear, and dancing is succeeded by "the pipe." By the way, Jubal no longer figures in Genesis as "the progenitor of all such as handle the harp and the organ," his father-hood being given to players upon "the harp and the pipe." In the Book of Proverbs the revisers have interfered as little as possible. In dealing with the Song of Songs, the revisers did not see their way to indicate as an interpolation the passages in chapter vii. An example of the changes here may be cited in viii., 6, which reads in the old version: "For love is strong as death; jealousy is cruel as the grave: the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most vehement flame," but in the new appears thus: "For love is strong as death; jealousy is cruel as the grave: the flashes thereof are flashes of fire, A very flame of the Lord." In Isaiah the passage of chap. liii. in the Authorised Version, "We hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not," now stands, "As one from whom men hide their face, he was despised, and we esteemed him not." In chap. xl. the revisers prefer "And shall gently lead those that are with suck" to "Those that are with young;" while in chap. ix. they give a different reading altogether of the verse: "For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise and garments rolled in blood; but this shall be with burning and fuel of fire." In the new version we have: "For all the armour of the armed man in the tumult, and the garments rolled in blood, shall even be for burning, for fuel of fire." The revisers drop the definite articles in the verse beginning "For unto us a child is born," making part of it read, "and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace." Among the alterations which some will not ice with regret may be mentioned "Vanity and vexation of spirit," which is turned into "vanity and striving after wind." "Lucifer, son of the morning," in Isaiah xiv. 12, has the conclusion of the whole matter: fear God, and keep his commandments, for this

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

THE latest subscription telegrams from London received through Reuter are of the 10th. Money in London then seemed tending easier, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills being ½ lower at 1 per cent., but for six months still 1½.

In the Mincing-lane markets, Coffee was reported firmer at an advance of 1s. per cwt. Linseed was firmer, and again partially 3d. per quarter higher for Calcutta quality. Rapeseed was unchanged. Wheat was firm, but unaltered in price.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Wednesday closed steadier, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot quotations were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. higher in the new, and 3-64d. per lb. in the distant positions. In New York also ready Cotton was 1-16 cent., Futures 2 points higher.

Reuter says that the *Washington Agricultural Report* for this month gives the average condition of the crop in the ten leading Cotton states at 92 per cent. Unfortunately he does not give the average report, without which the statement of the condition is of very little value. For the sake of comparison, however, we append the following memorandum of June condition reports for the past five years, with the ultimate total crop—in round numbers—attached:—

1884	Condition was in June	87	per cent. crop	5,600,000	bales
1883	"	" 86	"	5,700,000	"
1882	"	" 92	"	7,000,000	"
1881	"	" 93	"	5,400,000	"
1880	"	" 98	"	6,600,000	"

Of the Bombay market there is nothing new to report. Sellers were already pretty steady, and the tenour of the home advices may have rendered them a little steadier; but there is no buying going on worthy of notice.

WHEAT is slightly stiffer, on the strength of the home telegrams. Sellers are asking an advance of ½ anna per cwt., but buyers so far do not respond. We quote No. 1 Pessy Rs. 3-10, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-8½ per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed is tending upwards in value, and is now quoted at Rs. 6 railway, Rs. 5-14½ bazaar terms. Rapeseed is steady, but unchanged, at Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

FREIGHTS are decidedly weak. The s.s. California has been taken off the Liverpool berth, and fixed for Marseilles at 18s. 9d. for Wheat, 21s. 3d. per ton for Seeds. For Liverpool agents are asking 20s. for Wheat, but even at 18s. 9d. it is not offering at all freely. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Open Charter	23s. 9d.	
Havre	23s. 9d.	22s. 6d.
Antwerp	23s. 9d. to 23s.	
Marseilles	21s.3d. to 22s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice		32s. 6d.

In GOODS there has been nothing doing to-day, being the monthly bazaar holiday.

EXCHANGE opened weak, and for a time looked like going lower, but during the afternoon steadied up again slightly to the following closing figures :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6¾d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 31-32d.	"
Credits	1s 7 1-16d.	"
Francs	2 01½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, and Fours are quoted at Rs. 96 7-16 for Cash. Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99½.

SHARES are practically unaltered, being steady but not very active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	5 do.	423
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	98

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,0	Rs. 30		680
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	633
Bhawanigur Mills	2,000	100	all		125
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Budneira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	50	50	..	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	70	700	Rs. 12½	710
Connaught Mills	840	500	5..	..	545
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	650
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	755
D. Spinning	3,000	2,..	2,0..	..	155
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0..	1,..	..	1,0.0
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	1,0	1,0	Rs. 15	14
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,01	1,0	25	580
Golam Baba S. Co.	7,000	5..	5..	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	780
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1070
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	4.0	50	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,0	..	925
James Greaves Mills	100	500	40	40	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5..	5..	Rs. 40	455
Jowraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	9 5
Khandelah	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	80xd
Khatao Mackintosh	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	810
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,50	1,0	10	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	..	2,5.0
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	50	500	Rs. 20	1,075
Managon Spinning Co.	1,000	1,0	25	Rs. 9	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,110
National Spinning	600	1,0	1,00	..	61
Nigam Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,0..	100	5	..	107xd.
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	900
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	9 0
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 1	195
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1 7	145
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	6¼	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,0	1,000		725
Ripon	650	1,00	1,0		675
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,0	1,00	Rs. 5	1,5 0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,35 0
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,00	..	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,0	1,00	Rs. 25	665

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	7
Arola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	423
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (in full shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	310
Bijary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Bo ia Cawasjee P. ... Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	111	210
Crawas Press Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 600	715
Dadiseth P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,515
Fort Press Co.	150	8,000	8,000	..	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	640
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Kaingaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Mumbai Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	135
Mafatsi Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	340
New Great Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Jowar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press Co.	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	162½
Prince of W. Press Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (dollars)	600	500	103	10	520
Soad Press Co.	500	500	500	—	500
Steel & Pan-saab Cotton Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sassoon Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1 250
Vencart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	721

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 250	200 / 250	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 136
Backhan, Pike & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,025	200	165	Rs. 10	203
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 0	10 2-3p.c	88
Do. New Issue	200	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	90
Bombay Steam Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	635
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1 250	10	100	Rs. 6	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,50	1,500	300	4,175
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	860
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	32
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	900	100	100	10½	127
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaira-allum Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	175	Rs. 22	345
Mechanical Industries Co.	4,000	50	25	15	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and Mf'g. Co.	500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Gas Association	1,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 11	332½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Saunby & Co., Ld.	200	10	100	Rs. 3	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	2	25	Rs. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,115
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	100	p.ct.	127

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Narcissus, 1,270 tons, Captain A Duncan, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE ship Sir Lancelot, Captain McDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (16th April) with a cargo of sugar.

THE steam-ship Congo, 1,422 tons, Captain E. C. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (3rd inst) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Clare, 1,332 tons, Capt. J. A. Pollixfen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (4th June) in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Arcot, 1,147 tons, Captain W. Pearson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. A. Saldinha and 30 deck.

The B.I. S. N. Co's steamship Canara, 1,299 tons, Captain J. B. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (19th May) with a general cargo, Mr. Singleton, and 4 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Tantallon, 1,310 tons, Captain S. Patridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (16 April) with a cargo of kerosine-oil. She is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh.

H. M. S. Canning, 2,110 tons, Captain R. Finny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (10th inst.) with the following passengers:—Major Carr, 5th P. Inf; Captain Monteith, 3rd Light Cav; Captains Houghton and Hodgkinson, 47th Regt; Captain Thomas, Poona Horse; Lieutenant Coleridge, 47th Regt; Lieutenant Barry, 19th Inf; Lieutenant Mackintosh, Comst; 3 clerks, 10 men one woman, 2 children, and 21 followers.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,400 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Shanghai with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr E H Stone. For Melbourne—Mr T. Elliott, Captain and Mrs E. D. Hart, Miss Hart, 5 children and infant and J Gregory.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	H. M. S. Canning	Finny	Kurrachee, June 10.
	Congo (s)	Williams	Aden, June 3.
	Canara (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, May 19.
	Clare (s)	Pollixfen	Aden, June 4.
	Tantalion (s)	Patridge	New-York, April 16.
	Sir Lancelot	McDonald	Mauritius, April 16.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Stead	Colombo & Shangai
	Arcot (s)	Pearsonage	Calcutta.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Loodiana (s)	Brown	London.

The ship Narcissus, Captain A. Duncan, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Havre.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Teheran, for London.
" Khiva, for Hongkong and Shangai.
" Congo, for Bordeaux.
" Chanda, for Calcutta.
" Bokhara, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
8	Hispania (s)	Boyle ..... Liverpool, May 3.
	Almora (s)	Hay ..... London, April 30.
	British Sea man	James ..... Liverpool, Feb. 28.
	Ballochmyle	Loudon ..... Dundee, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Steamer Ellora. Barque Le Champenois.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

8	Clan Macgregor (s)	London.
	Toledo (s)	Newcastle.
	9 Goalpara (s)	Calcutta.
	Koh-i-Nur (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
8	Shahjehan (s)	Calcutta.
	9 Hydaspes (s)	Calcutta.
	Goalpara (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—2 bales corks, Thomson Taylor, and Co; 25 cases whiskey, Postonjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—2 cases whisky, S B Katrack.
Henzada s—9 cases gin, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Tasmania s—10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Sunbeam s—1 cases ammunition, Oomer Jamal.
Kaiser-i-Hind "—18 packages cheese, provision and castor oil, M A Cader; 23 cases glassware, Theodor Kanaley, Thomson and Taylor, 10 bales printing paper M H Nebel and Co; 12 case cheese, A Sallibhoy; 250 Kegs red lead, H Khimjee; 127 cases candles, Hassan Ahmed; 31 cases aniline dye, Volkart Brothers; 9 cases books, Gopal Narayen and Co; 51 cases geneva, D Cowasjee; 10 cases ale and 8 cases wine and spirits, Cutler Palmer and Co; 8 cases medicine, 30 cases hock and 37 cases pale ale, Treacher and Co.
Ravenna s—26 cases candles, Premchund Roychund.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—75 cases yel ow metal sheets, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—10 cases claret, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R Rubattino s—100 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bretton Hall s—22 bales wool, M Ally Abdool; 91 bales wool, G Poolsedas; 75 bales wool, Benn, Ashley & Co.
Discoverer s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Mackenzie s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 cwts dry ginger, A Dewji; 158 cwts hoerabole, H Lalljee; 43 cwts fishmaws, 1½ cwts peacock feathers and 3 bales hides, H Purdhan; 3 bales hides, Abdool Rahim Tyeb; 21 bales skins, H Jumali; 30 cwts coir yarn, Lowjee; 3·5 cwts behda, G Showaram; 67½ cwts gum, D Luxmondass.
Teheran s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,008 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 11 cwts fishmaws, R Habibbhoy; 55 cwts gums, Bhimjibhoy Sagar; 5 cases liquorice, H F Soares; 1,800 lbs cardamoms, H T Sallay Mahomed.

FOR GENOA.

Bessie Morris s—2,001 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, by Amyjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 2,0 0 cwts wheat, N Nansee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St. Bernard s—1,9291 cwts poppyseed and 8,313 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Accomac s—3,000 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co; 1,·00 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mameluke s—100 bales cotton and 5,·53 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby; 1,250 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Recta s—5,800 cwts wheat, D Bhanjee; 1,999½ cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kingdom s—280 cwts horns, R Cadurbhoy; 1,200 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 9,999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cassius s—70,312 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Niagara s—81,157 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prinz George s—6,348 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—33 cwts fenuel seed and 4 cwts gallnuts, Yue Lun China; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, D Sassoon; 6½ chests opium, T Luckminaram; 7½ chests opium, T Moolchund; 5 chests opium, S Shobhagmull; 25 chests opium, S J David; 8 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 5 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 2 chests opium, D Duvarkadas; 4½ chests opium, S Sewdutrai; 5 chests opium, H Hurdeodas; 87½ cwts wheat, Bombay Flour Mills Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—51 chests opium, S J David; 142 chests opium, E Sassoon; 39½ chests opium, S J David; 31 chests opium, Isaac Ezra and Co; 33 chests opium, E J Abraham; 22 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 7 chests opium, R Mordlhar; 5 chests opium, G Mangulchund; 8 chests opium, G Shobhagmull; 1½ chests opium, L Devchund; 1½ chests opium, J Moolchund 3½ chests opium, T Luckminarayen; 1½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, J E Ezra; 5 chests opium, D Ramcoovur; 10 chests opium, R Jugonathdas; 5 chests opium, D Dwarkadass; 3 chests opium, R Buldevdas; 11 chests opium, R Buldevdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Echalez, Maj., Mar. Batn, on leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 11.

Banny, Capt., R.A., on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Willis, Surg., 9th Bo. Inf., on leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 12.

Monteith, Capt., 3rd L. Cav., on leave, from Karrachee.
Houghton, Capt., 47th Regt., on duty, from Quetta.
Hodgkinson, Capt., 47th Regt., on leave, from Quetta.
Coleridge, Lt., 47th Regt., on duty, from Quetta.
Carr, Major, 5th P. Inf, on sick leave, from Ghajikhan.
Thomas, Capt., Poona Horse, on duty, from Quetta.
Standbridge, L., 17th Lanc, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Gideon, Lt., 2nd Lanc. Fus., on sick leave, to Nusseerabad.
Stevens, Lt., 2nd Lanc. Regt., on duty, to Agra.
Arbuthnot, Col., 3d. L. Cavy, on leave, to Secunderabad.

JUNE 13.

Watts, Col., 19th Inf., from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 13.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley having returned from leave, resumes command of the regiment from this date.

By order.
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED.

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

EUREKA
SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES are specially adapted to meet all the requirements of the latest discoveries in optic science, and from their regulated prismatic effect, peculiarly suited to relieve the action of the internal recti muscles. Their superiority over all others is vouched for by thousands of Mr. Lazarus's patients in England, America, and India, in terms of the *highest eulogy* and gratitude.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel). | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also take as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.
Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square ..... " 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ..... " 1,425
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 3·0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 36·0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs) ..... " 50·0 " "
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. NO ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE—June 9, the wife of R. Johnstone, of a daughter.
COLE—June 12, at Bhayndar, the wife of Mr. F. Cole, Iron Bridge Inspector, B. B. & C. I. R., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HART—GILLHAM—June 11, at Byculla, William Thompson Hart, to Amy, daughter of the late George Gillham, Esq., of Glasgow. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—June 7, at Calicut, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, M.B., District Surgeon, of a daughter.
GRESSWELL—June 8, at Cuddalore, the wife of C. H. Gresswell, S. I. R., of a son.
HENDERSON—June 2, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Captain P. E. Henderson, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
STEWART—June 7, at Dejoo, North Luckimpore, Assam, the wife of John Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARCOURT—May 30, at Vithery, Wynaad, after a short illness, George Llewellen Harcourt, son of the late George Simon Harcourt, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

THE reported refusal of the Queen to accept the resignation of the Ministry is in full accordance with the reputation for shrewd and practical good sense which Her Majesty has long enjoyed. The Queen is said to have asked for further information respecting the reasons which have moved Mr. Gladstone to resign. Mr. Gladstone has thus been reminded, in a very authoritative way, of the great truth which his rival laid down some years ago when he declared that a Minister assumes a responsibility in relinquishing office second only to that which he assumes in accepting it. A statesman can no more resign office with a light heart than he can undertake it with a light heart. He cannot retire, for instance, in order to "corner" a rival who has "cornered" him. There must be some more serious reason than that—some more serious reason even than a desire to let others, who have made his own task difficult, show that they can accomplish it better than he. It is easy enough to imagine what Mr. Gladstone would like to do. It is easy enough to understand how he and his colleagues, and the Liberal party at large for the matter of that, would like to see Lord Salisbury attempting to do, with a minority, the work which the Gladstone Ministry find it so hard to do with a large majority at their back. But there would seem to be something not a little resentful in the attitude of the Government if feelings of this kind were allowed to influence their conduct just now. The interests of the Liberal party, perhaps, could not be better promoted than by Mr. Gladstone's resignation. But the times are too critical to allow considerations of that kind to prevail. No one would seriously contend that Mr. Gladstone could not, if he chose, bring the work of the present Parliament to an end, if not with success, at any rate with decency. Embarrassing though his situation may be, he has not lost his majority, and if he were to ask for a vote of confidence to-morrow he would be almost sure to get it. It is, no doubt, a thankless task which he is asked to resume, but if he looks at it from the point of view of duty, instead of that of inclination and party expediency, there should be no doubt as to the answer which he ought to give to the appeal of the Sovereign.

THE last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives us an interesting account of the geography and inhabitants of the southern borders of Russia's Trans-Caspian provinces from the pen of M. Moser, who travelled through the country last year. The writer was hospitably entertained by his Russian hosts, and, as a natural consequence of the good treatment he received, looks at the Central Asian question from a decidedly Russian point of view. When he arrived at Askabad, the capital of the Trans-Caspian Province, he made the acquaintance of General Komaroff, of whom he gives a most favourable description. "I had," he writes, "the good fortune to find in General Komaroff a great *savant*, a distinguished archæologist and entomologist, and at the same time a true Russian gentleman, hospitable and well disposed towards the stranger who had come from such a distance. I passed my pleasantest hours at Askabad in his house, where a charming family, entirely European, is the centre of all the society of the town. The archæological collections of the General, commenced in the Caucasus, contain real, treasures, and I owe to his generosity a collection of coins and of the results of excavation that I count among the most valuable objects brought back from my travels." However, General Komaroff had more serious matters than antiquarianism and entomology to occupy his mind, being at the time engaged in the peaceable annexation of Merv. A striking result of the success of Russia's policy in this matter came before the traveller's eye. He was quietly draining some bottles of excellent wine from the Caucasus at the table of Lieutenant Lopatinski, chief of the native squadron, when an orderly announced the arrival of forty native troopers with released slaves from Merv. A strange spectacle awaited them before the Lieutenant's dwelling, where was drawn up "the squadron arrived from the oasis, chosen from among the boldest of the troopers. These men, mounted on their horses, were a pleasant sight to look upon in the picturesque garb of the country, armed for war and covered with the dust of the long distance they had just traversed. Seventeen of their number carried behind them human beings, wan and emaciated, with scared looks. Some of them were women and children. We had before us the last Persian slaves, carried off by a Mervian raid in the autumn of 1883 from the borders of Persian Khorassan, and restored to the Russian Government on the demand of General Komaroff." The writer of the article gives a graphic picture of the scene before him. At first sight it looked like a horde of Turkoman manstealers returned from a successful raid in Persian territory; for the Turkomans, though in the Czar's service, were dressed in the garb of their country, and the poor slaves had been so rudely treated by their saviours, that they scarcely realised their good fortune until they were dismounted and supplied with food and clothes. One of the released slaves showed his neck horribly scarred with the iron collar that he had worn in his captivity. This iron collar seems to have been a regular accompaniment of the Turkomans in their slave hunts. Bachi-Sirdar, an old Tekke chief, who commanded Moser's escort from Kizil Arvat to Askabad, presented him with the chain and collar he used in the days before the Russian contest. "Take them," he said, "the good old times are past. Bachi-Sirdar is no longer a warrior. If he must use arms, it will be in the service of the Czar, who has forbidden us to make prisoners." Certainly whatever reproaches may be made against Russia for the severity of her rule and cruelty in war, civilisation owes her a great debt for the extirpation of Central Asian slave-hunting.

The lively account given of the character of the Turkoman's shows a remarkable combination of ferocity with many redeeming characteristics. They seem to be quite as cruel now as they were twenty years ago, when Vambéry saw a band of them, just returned from a successful fray, cruelly torturing a father before the eyes of his children and dragging with them a young girl covered with the blood of her slain mother. Their savage nature is as clearly proved by the incidents of later years. At Geok Tepe, when Skobeleff sent into the fortress two captured Tekkes inviting the besieged to surr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JUNE 11, 5 A.M.

Her Majesty the Queen is expected to return to Windsor from Balmoral immediately.

NOON.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that Her Majesty the Queen has declined to accept the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry without further information respecting their reasons for resigning.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISSION.

PARIS, JUNE 11.

Owing to the Ministerial crisis in England, it is believed that the Suez Canal Commission will break up without arriving at any decision, and that the question of International control and the rival proposals will be referred to the Powers, who will treat the same diplomatically.

STOPPAGE IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

SUEZ, JUNE 10, EVENING.

A dredger has accidentally sunk in the Canal. This will involve the stoppage of traffic for several days.

ISMAILIA, JUNE 11.

The traffic of the Suez Canal will be stopped for at least ten days.

THE CYCLONE IN THE GULF OF ADEN.

WRECK OF THE SPEKE HALL.

LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.

STATEMENT OF THE SURVIVOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 12.

The French mail-steamer Peiho arrived here this morning. She reports the total wreck of the Speke Hall near Aden in a cyclone. All hands were lost excepting one officer, who was rescued by the Peiho.

The Speke Hall was bound to Bombay with coals.

LATER.

The Speke Hall was a vessel of 1,731 tons, owned by Alexander of Liverpool. She had a crew of fifty-seven hands.

At 1 a.m. on the 3rd inst. she encountered a cyclone in the Gulf of Aden, commencing from north-west and veering from the northward to the eastward and southward. The boats and deck-houses were smashed immediately, and the hatches being washed off, it was impossible to batten them down. The water rushed into the hold.

Several men were injured in attempting to batten down the hatches.

At 3-30 the vessel was visibly settling down, and she foundered at 4 a. m.

At the time she foundered the captain, officers and crew were on the bridge, the engineer and firemen being below. The second mate, Henry Keyser, and the quartermaster, Usher, clung to a life-buoy, and were washed off the bridge together. Keyser caught a floating spar, and clung to it for sixty hours, when he was rescued by the Peiho. He believes he is the only survivor from the wreck.

Keyser states that he was most kindly treated by the officers and crew of the Peiho.

The s.s. Duke of Devonshire, arrived this afternoon, reports that the cyclone was the severest ever known. On the 3rd June the barometer went down fast. The wind increased furiously from the north, and the rain came down in torrents. The sea rose with marvellous quickness, huge waves rearing themselves perpendicularly and breaking in mass in mid-air, and dashing over the ship in overwhelming torrents. The ship was so terribly battered that she must inevitably have sunk in another hour had the weather not moderated.

Next day she spoke the Glenochil, which reported that she had picked up five Arabs from some wreckage. These Arabs say they saw two large vessels go down stern first two days previously.

The Duke of Devonshire had been chartered by the Imperial Government to bring troops to India, but the charter was cancelled just before sailing. Had troops been on board she must have been lost, as it would have been impossible to batten down the hatches.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

Last Tuesday night the Governor gave a state dinner at Ootacamund in honour of Her Majesty's birthday at which forty-six guests, including the Nizam, the Commander-in-Chief, Nawab Salar Jung, and the chief officials now in Ootacamund, were present.

Mr. Grant Duff proposed the toast of the Queen's health, and in doing so said.—I do not remember many years in which things have so persistently gone wrong, making one feel, not with respect to our own country alone, but with respect to many others, as if the most enlightened statesmen in Europe had all been playing at dice with some evil power which invariably threw sixes. From among the events of the past the Governor selected four on which to dwell. The first was the discontinuance of active operations in the Soudan, which, he said, were begun under the influence of one of those strange and masterful aberrations of public opinion against which neither despotisms nor constitutional Governments seem in these days able to make head. These activities were recommended by some of our advisers as useful to our prestige in the East, but the dangers they led to were never better described than when compared to the musk-rat which the cobra swallowed and then died of. The Soudan was the musk-rat. The second event was the remarkable good sense which was shown by the heads of the two great parties in settling by friendly consultation a dispute which had brought us very near to an ugly political precipice. The third was the outburst of good feeling in the colonies towards the mother-country. The last event, and not the least, was the appreciation which has been shown by even that small section of the people of India which usually assumes a critical attitude towards the English Government of the vast benefits it has derived from three generations of wise and just administration. The Governor compared the British Empire to a huge banyan tree and to a thousand-pillared muntapam or temple, pointing to the Nizam as one of those pillars.

The Governor goes to Simla shortly.

MILITARY ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 12.

On the breaking up of the recently formed ammunition columns, the horses attached thereto are being posted to batteries for use with the three additional ammunition wagons which under recent orders will in future form part of the equipment of batteries of horse and field artillery.

In the event of the raising of five new Goorkha regiments being sanctioned, the commandants are likely to be selected from present seconds-in-command in the existing Goorkha battalions, the other appointments being filled up by officers taken from the Army generally. The Prime Minister of Nepal is desirous of facilitating recruiting for the proposed five battalions. Hitherto recruiting has been carried on by stealth. Goorkha sepoys returning after furlough from Nepal to India were so beset by difficulties that numbers of them preferred to spend their leave within British territory, rather than risk the chance of never being allowed to rejoin.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JUNE 12.

After a good deal of wind and thunder and lightning the last few days, a good shower of rain fell this afternoon. There is every sign of plenty more rain, which is wanted. The weather has been very oppressive.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 12.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Avoca left Zanzibar for Bombay direct.

COLOMBO, JUNE 12.

French mail-steamer Peiho, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steadier. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been firmer.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75¼

4½ ,, ... 77½

3 ,, Consols for account..... 97⅛

3½ ,, Sterling Loan..... 100½

4½ ,, French Rentes..... 110¼

Bar Silver..... 49⅜

Arrival.—Khalif.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Shanghai.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.

Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, June 11.

10 p.m. ..... 79·4

FRIDAY, June 12.

6 a.m. ..... 82·3

10 a.m. ..... 85·1

2 p.m. ..... 87·1

4 p.m. ..... 84·4

THE NEW MILITARY LEAVE RULES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The Government of India have received a despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the new military leave rules. The exact terms of the despatch are not yet known, but it is said to be very favourable, and to embrace the chief recommendations made by the Government of India. It is stated that a further reference is unnecessary, and the rules will be published without delay.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, agents of the Hall Line, for a copy of the following telegram, which they have received from their representative at Colombo, regarding the disaster to the Speke Hall:—

"The second officer of the Speke Hall, who has arrived in the Peiho, reports that the vessel foundered in a cyclone one hundred miles east of Aden on the morning of the 3rd instant.

"He is probably the only survivor.

"He floated for two days on a spar before being picked up."

The wreck of the Speke Hall is one of the most serious disasters that have occurred in the Indian Ocean in recent years; and, though the details to hand are meagre, they are sufficient to form one of the saddest stories of suffering that the sea can furnish. All lives were lost with the exception of that of the second officer, who, during the two days that he was tossed about on a stray spar from the wrecked vessel, must have endured terrible agony. Messrs. Edward Bates and Company have no record of the names of the crew, which is stated by our correspondent at Colombo to have numbered some fifty-seven souls. The vessel was under the command of Captain Brand, who was well known in Bombay as an officer of skill and experience; but in such weather as that which overtook the Speke Hall human foresight could have been of little avail. Fortunately there were no passengers on board. The Speke Hall left Cardiff with a cargo of coal for Bombay. She passed out of the Suez Canal on the 27th ultimo, and was due in Bombay on Monday. The mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind having reported a cyclone in the Indian Ocean, and no tidings having been received of the Speke Hall, Messrs. Bates and Company had begun to fear that some calamity had overtaken her. The gross registered tonnage of the Speke Hall was 2,672, and her engine-power was equal to 400 horses. Her dimensions were as follows:—Length, 361 feet; breadth, 37 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet.

The steamer Duke of Devonshire, which also met the gale, saw two steamers founder, and picked up five Arab sailors from some wreckage. The Peiho saved Henry Keyser, the second officer of the steamer Speke Hall, who was found on a raft 80 miles from Aden after three days and two nights' exposure.

This steamer, which was coal-laden, from Cardiff for Bombay, met the cyclone at midnight on the 3rd June. The wind was terrific. The sea swept the steamer round as though in a whirlpool. The water poured down the hatches, and filled the stoke holes; but the engineers and firemen stood to their posts until the vessel was literally crushed to pieces by the waves.

She sank at four in the morning. All hands went down but Keyser, who lashed two planks with his belt whilst on the raft.

Several steamers passed close, but did not see him, though he shouted loudly. The Peiho passed very close, and took him on board, where he was treated with great care.

Much floating wreckage was noticed by the Peiho on this side of Aden.

This statement was taken from Keyser, who states that one other of the crew escaped when the vessel sank, but when day came he could not see him.

MR. MOORE, for so many years Assistant Political Secretary at the India Office, is about retiring on a pension of £750 a year.

THE Drafts of the Bankruptcy and Copyright Bills have been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and will be circulated to the local Governments for consideration and report.

IT is stated that His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart has been offered the seat in the India Council vacated by Sir William Muir's appointment to be Principal of the Edinburgh University.

SIR BARROW ELLIS's tenure of office in the India Council, now just expiring, is not, the *Pioneer* hears, likely to be renewed. "Considerable interest," that paper adds, "is being exerted to obtain him an extension, and it is admitted that in his case, if in any, an exception might be made. But the Secretary of State is understood to be opposed to all such extensions."

EAST Lancashire has declined the candidature of Mr. W. C. Plowden, C.S., for the next general election, by a considerable majority, in favour of a Colonel Schwabe, who is understood to have considerable local influence.

THE following revised scale of pay for officers of the Veterinary Department in India has been published, and comes into force from the 30th April, 1885:—Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, Rs. 1,220 per month; Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Rs. 1,020; Veterinary Surgeon, 1st class, Rs. 750; after five years' service as such, Rs. 850; after ten years' service as such, Rs. 750; Veterinary Surgeon under five years' service, Rs. 400; after five years' service, Rs. 450; after ten years' service, Rs. 500.

MR. GINWALA's sketch of the Parsee boy of the period, which was published a few days ago in our columns, has moved a number of the "boys" to protest against the picture that he has drawn of them. Mr. Ginwala is charged with drawing a too highly coloured and somewhat imaginative picture. Several correspondents suggest that he has drawn too much on his imagination, for being but a provincial he is hardly competent to describe accurately the youth of Bombay. Even those correspondents that agree with Mr. Ginwala in the main think there is too much exaggeration about the article, and that the sketch is based on individual and stray instances. Several graduates, jealous of the reputation of their class, write to totally deny the charges laid at their door, and accuse the writer of a misstatement of facts. Such being the substance of their repudiation, it is well that it should be placed on record, though it is the fault of the writers themselves, in most instances, that we are unable to publish the text of their protestations.

THE United Service Institution of India intends taking a new departure. The Council has approved of a proposal for holding a series of reunions during the season; informal gatherings to which members and their friends may come. These demi-official meetings are likely to prove attractive, especially when the Institution can be transferred to its quarters in the Kursaal. "Something," remarks the Lahore paper, "was wanted to relieve the monotony of the military sermons which have usually formed the sole staple of interest at the meetings; and if the present idea is carried out, the popularity and utility of the Institution will be considerably enhanced." The May number of the *Journal* has just been issued; and in addition to Colonel Chesney's lecture on "Some military conventions," contains a paper by Major Hemming, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, on dismounted cavalry and mounted infantry; a continuation of Colonel Mark Bell's paper on our wars with China; and some miscellaneous notes.

MR. A. M. MARKHAM, C.S., writes to an up-country paper, calling attention to the fact that the root of *Achyranthes Aspera* affords almost instantaneous relief from the pain caused by the sting of a scorpion. The plant is very common everywhere, and is one of those whose clinging burrs are such a nuisance on one's legs when out shooting. The root macerated in water is applied to the part stung, and a small quantity is drunk in water. If this be done quickly, there is absolutely no pain half an hour or so after the sting, instead of the 12 to 24 hours of intense suffering which follow an untreated sting. Three cases occurred recently in Mr. Markham's camp, in which the sufferers, thanks to *chirchirra* and the presence of a khitmutgar who knew how to apply it, were going about their work within an hour in each case, feeling nothing more than numbness in the part stung.

THE *Englishman* publishes an account of an extraordinary affair. It seems that the boatmen on some parts of the Ganges have been brought to believe that the Sirkar requires 100,000 human heads as a foundation for a great bridge, and that Government officers are going about the river on head-hunting excursions. Ridiculous as the story is, there can be no doubt as to the conviction of the boatmen after what happened recently near Godwah, six miles below the depôt of the Rajmahal Stone Company. A party comprising Mr. Keilly, the Sub-Divisional Officer, and his son, Mr. Piffard, Deputy Magistrate, and Mr. Savi, manager of the Rajmahal Stone Company, were attacked by boatmen, and only escaped with their lives with difficulty. The boatmen, 120 in number, raised a cry of *gulla katta*, and set upon the party with the greatest fury. The prompt arrest of the men, and the sentence of thirty-one of them to from one to three months' imprisonment, may help to open the eyes of the foolish, credulous people.

THE Lahore paper complains strongly of the manner in which some of the architectural monuments of the Punjab are being restored. One of the most grotesque of these attempts at restoration was, it says, perpetrated at Shahdera, where one face of the tomb of Asaf Khan was neatly restored in white stucco, from a design evolved from the Engineer's consciousness. This, however, though a costly work enough, did not please; and so it was all chipped off, and the unhappy ruin, once roughly handled by the Sikhs, was again re-ruined by the ruthless P. W. D. *rajmistry*. Then an attempt was made to restore the floor of the great terrace, and a quantity of good painting was knocked down to make way for "restoration" by painters from Amritsar. At Delhi more grievous harm has been done; and at this moment the ceiling of the Dewan-i-Am is in the hands of the decorators, who have scraped off all the old work save a little bit in a corner which is apparently to serve as a copy. "Apart from all artistic and æsthetic canons of propriety, which are set at naught by this misdirected energy, it should be remembered, that these clumsy 'restorations' are, in fact, deliberate falsifications of the historical documents of the country."

THE extent of the loss of life and property by the late earthquake in Kashmere is only now becoming apparent. The damage is confined to the district bordering the Jhelum between the Wular Lake and Baramula. The total casualties at Sopur are said to number 175; at Baramula they are 225. A great number of horses, cattle, and sheep have also been killed, the people keeping them in the lower storeys of the houses, where they were crushed by the fall of the upper part. The earth has cracked everywhere in the path of the earthquake, and chasms have opened in the hill-sides where landslips continue to occur. Many houses have been almost swallowed up; a drying-house three stories high on the river bank at Dubgaon sunk fifteen feet, only the upper storey and roof remaining above ground. A Buddhist temple at Puthan a thousand years old has fallen. The Dewan Lachmandass and Mehta Sheersingh, his Deputy, are doing well, and distributing food, coin, and clothing. The latter is at Baramula, as are the Resident and Lady St. John, also Messrs. Bateman and Knowles, and Dr. Neve of the Church Mission. The last has charge of the wounded, and his efforts are warmly spoken of by the officers and the people.

DURING the year 1883-84 the value of merchandise imported into the French possessions in India was Rs. 10,69,297, and of treasure imported Rs. 30,617; whilst the value of merchandise exported was Rs. 63,92,806. This gives a total foreign trade in both imports and exports of the value of Rs. 74,92,730. Turning to the coasting trade, we find that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 9,71,209, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 29, 78,794. Taking therefore together the total foreign and coasting trade both in imports and exports, we find that its value only amounted to Rs. 1,42,72,233. That not much progress has of late been made in the trade of the French possessions is shown by the fact that in the year 1879-80 it amounted to Rs. 1,02,86,354. The trade of the Portuguese possessions in India is even still smaller than that of the French possessions; for in the year 1883-84 the value of the foreign merchandise imported was only Rs. 2,10,593, and that of merchandise exported to foreign countries Rs. 88,364, thus showing a foreign trade of only Rs. 2,98,957. In the coasting trade the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 24,72,739, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 18,36,625, or a total for the coasting trade of Rs. 43,09,414. Thus the total value of the trade of the Portuguese possessions in India was only Rs. 46,08,371. It has, however, shown more progress than the trade of the French possessions, for it is nearly double in value to what it was in the year 1879-80.

THE *Weimarische Zeitung*, a journal which is not always serious, but which is often amusing, asserts that on Prince Bismarck's last birthday Victor Hugo sent to the German Chancellor the following characteristic letter:—"The giant groan the giant; the foe, the foe; the friend, the friend! I hate thee furiously because thou hast humbled France: I love thee because I am greater than thou art. Thou wert silent when the bell in the tower of my fame struck my eightieth year. I speak when the stolen clock on thy writing-table unwillingly announces to thee that thou hast entered the seventies. I am eighty, thou art seventy! Nay, I am eight; thou art seven; and mankind is the cypher behind each of us! Were we allied as one man, history would cease. Thou art the body, I am the soul; thou art the cloud, I am the lightning; thou art the night, I am the fame! Who is greater, victor or vanquished! Neither. The poet is greater than either, for he celebrates both. Great men are only what the poet makes them. Great men are only what they make themselves. Yet thou art great, for thou knowest not fear. Therefore I, the poet, stretch forth a hand to thee, the great one France sways, Germany shakes, Europe trembles, the world totters. We only are firm. I wink, thou winkest; and the grand pact, the eternal pacification of the nations, is accomplished." The remarkable epistle, which is, of course, divided into numerous short paragraphs, is addressed "Victor Hugo to Otto Bismarck," and it is subscribed "Hugo."

A FRENCH provincial button-maker and an exhibitor at the Paris Salon are disagreeing rather hotly over a picture representing a pretty oyster-girl from the brush of the latter. The painting, which has occasioned an appeal to the law courts, is called "A Rêverie," the musing maiden of the canvas being a young and attractive-looking *cancalaise* by the seashore. Recently the provincial button-maker visited the Salôn, and on seeing this picture exclaimed, with considerable irritation, that it was his wife. With eager haste the irate husband sought out M. Feyen, the author of the work, to demand it should be immediately removed from the exhibition. The lawyer of the latter, on the painter being arraigned before a Referee Court, contended there was not a shadow of resemblance between the pretty oyster-girl and the button-maker's wife, adding that the portrait was a purely ideal conception. But the button-maker's solicitor told another story, asserting that his client had abundant grounds to complain of the resemblance between the face in the painting and that of his wife, the likeness being remarkable, especially in the nose and mouth. The judge, not a little puzzled how to decide, has escaped from the difficulty by naming M. Bonnat as arbitrator between the parties, and according to his decision, the painting will either be removed or allowed to remain. This is the second case of a similar kind which has occurred at this year's Salôn.

A CURIOUS story is told in a Shanghai paper of a Chinese Mandarin and his French wife, whom he appears to have married in France when attached to the Chinese Diplomatic Corps. He had gone to Shanghai on duty, and took the lady with him to see something of the city. She was only his second wife, he having contracted a prior marriage with a "lilyfoot" woman, but was quite content with her lot. The Chinese soon learned that there was a European woman living on board the Mandarin's house-boat at Shanghai, and the rumours about her led to some inquiries being made by the authorities. The Mandarin became afraid that he might lose her, and sent her back for safety to Kiukuang by steamer. The next that was heard of her was that she had been arrested by authority of the French Consul, and lodged in a French convent. Why the Consul interfered to distrub the happiness of the Mandarin and his French consort does not appear.

A HITHERTO unpublished anecdote of Victor Hugo will just now be of interest to many. During the days of the poet's exile in Guernsey an English lady, who had for some time been living with her family at St. Savior, near the centre of the island, missed her youngest son, an intelligent child of about five years old. The boy, it afterwards appeared had strayed from his nurse, and, wandering aimlessly about, had grown weary, and had quite contentedly gone to sleep in the open air. Victor Hugo, on one of his solitary rambles, found the child just awaking, and, recognising him as the son of a lady whom he knew by sight, he hoisted him on to his back, and, greatly delighted, cantered with him across country to his own house. A storm came on, and it was decided that the youngster could not be sent back that night. A message, however, allayed the mother's anxieties; and next morning the boy was returned, together with profuse apologies, many thanks, and a huge basket of flowers and fruit. On being asked how he had enjoyed his unpremeditated visit, the child said, "Very much indeed! M. Hugo played at lions with me all the evening. He was the lion—under the table. And, do you know, once when he came out of his den and growled, he pulled off the table-cloth and broke ever so many glasses. It was such fun!" It is not given to every one to have played at lions with the author of "Les Misérables."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 11.—The barometer has risen in the peninsula, Guzerat, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana; it is falling elsewhere. The pressure is lowest under the Punjab hills and adjacent parts of the North-West Provinces; highest in the south-west peninsula. North-west or west winds prevail in North-Western India, as far east as Behar, and in the Central Provinces. The weather is fine, the air is dry, and the temperature is rising. Overcast and rainy skies hang over Assam, North Bengal, and Burma. A severe gale of wind passed over Bombay, but not southward. South and south-west winds blow in the Konkan and Guzerat. There is much cloud in the peninsula. Rain to-day:—Dhubri, 4½ inches; Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tounghoo, and Akyab, over 2 inches; Karwar and Moulmein, 2 inches; Cochin, Goa, Silchar, Purneah, and Darjeeling, 1 inch; Mercara, Rutnaghcrry, Vizagapatam, Saugor, and Dacca, showers. Previously:—Calicut, 3 inches; Nowgong and Gauhati, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	0 30	0 14	0 26	0 20
June 11 Thursday	0 62	....	....	....
,, 12 Friday.....	.....	0 63	0 73	0 80
Total	0 92	0 77	0 99	0 95
Corresponding date last year	....	....	....	....

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to week ending the 5th June:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	·581	91·0	SE	23	0·00
Surat.....	·708	89·5	SSW	5	0·01
Bombay	·736	85·1	SSW	24	1·04
Rutnagherry	·751	86·5	SW	12	2·92
Karwar	·803	79·1	SW	F	2·48
Mangalore..	·824	77·4	SE	4	2·25
Calicut.....	·827	78·6	WNW	8	0·66
Cochin	·837	79·5	NE	4	1·47
Masulipatam	·669	88·8	NW	12	0·00
Madras	·740	91·8	WNW	12	0·05
Negapatam..	·771	87·3	SW	0	0·00
Marmugoa ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The atmospheric disturbance noticed during the four preceding days has now almost disappeared; the wind is southerly at all stations from Karwar to Sa at, and the ordinary monsoon distributions of barometric pressure is fully established.

THE MUNICIPAL FIRE-INSURANCE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the meeting of the Town Council reported in your issue of yesterday, the amount of the tax levied on the insurance companies represented in Bombay, for the current year, was stated at Rs. 39,914. The estimated expenditure for the maintenance of the fire establishment during the same period, however, comes to only Rs. 25,000. It would therefore appear that the companies are called upon to pay more than is actually needed for this special department of municipal administration, which is supposed to exist for their special benefit, since they alone are taxed for its support. What is to be done with this surplus? That doubtless will be applied to some purpose in which insurance companies are obviously interested, as, for instance, the construction of filter-beds at Vehar—since the water-supply is an important insurance consideration—or the proposed collection of art pottery, thereby increasing the amount of insurable property, and adding enormously to the revenues of the companies!

Perhaps, Dr. Peterson, who thinks that the insurance companies—or at least the small ones—do not pay enough, would be able to suggest some method by which the surplus income could be spent to their advantage and profit. Thus the struggling agent, trying to make a living in this age of competition, who saw a large portion of his available balance at the end of the year swallowed up by the municipal tax, would console himself with the thought that it was only for his good, and would bless the hand—cruel only to be kind—that while docking his profits at least comfortable his interests with fatherly care.

But on what principle the insurance companies are taxed at all for the protection of property is somewhat of a puzzle. They are not property-owners. They are merely associations formed for the purpose of indemnifying losses by fire among their members. The members of these associations are only a part—in Bombay a very small part—of the number of persons owning property liable to injury by fire. A case recently arised in this country on as mostly fools. Here in Bombay it would be safe to say that most people are uninsured. And yet, whether insured or not, all who have houses, or shops, or mills, or godowns, or personal effects in some share alike in the advantages of a municipal fire establishment. With a praiseworthy impartiality the brigade attend all fires—whether on insured premises or not—see them safely through, and play water on the blackened ruins—when there is any to be got in the mains.

Why, therefore, should the prudent few who protect themselves by insurance be subjected to indirect taxation (through the medium of the insurance companies) for the benefit of those who don't insure? For that is really what it amounts to. In order to be consistent the Municipality ought to tax the offices for sanitary improvements; for are not the offices directly interested in whatever tends to prolong human life? But this is a sort of *reductio ad absurdum*. Nobody would contend because an office was interested in a number of lives to the extent of Rs. 10,000, or Rs. 20,000 each that therefore it should be taxed for public measures to protect and prolong these lives. And surely it is equally absurd that a fire office interested in a number of buildings to the extent of, say, Rs. 50,000 each should be taxed to provide for their protection against fire.

In fact, the fire establishment in a large city is just as much a matter of common interest and necessity as the police force or the sanitary inspectors, and ought to be maintained in the same manner out of the public funds, and not by any special tax levied on a small section of the community. In due course of time the Bombay brigade may be able to extinguish a fire before it burns itself out, and then may be worth the Rs. 25,000 that appears in the estimate. But that is no reason why the insurance companies should be compelled to pay the shot, and it is to be hoped that, before long, the Municipality will do away with a tax that is manifestly unfair.

IGNIS FATUUS.

Bombay, June 12.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

AN Army Circular of the 6th June notifies the following modifications in the Volunteer Regulations:—

1. All corps may obtain from the Ordnance Department at half price any ammunition they may require for practice and match shooting.

2. An allowance of Rs. 100 a month will be granted to any corps, not less than 300 strong, in which the members may desire to maintain a band.

3. Scarlet will be adopted as the colour for the uniform of the volunteer service generally, exception being made in the case of the artillery and naval and other corps for which it would not be suitable.

An allowance of Rs. 5 will be granted on account of each efficient volunteer now on the rolls on his being provided with scarlet uniform.

The change to scarlet will be made gradually, as the clothing now in use wears out.

4. A medal will be granted for the best shot amongst the volunteers in each province, in addition to the medals now sanctioned for the best shot in each Presidency,

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL TO HIS CZAR.

IN pursuance of your august Majesty's divin commands, I took upon my unworthy shoulders the task of preventing the active and hardy Afghans from absorbing the Russian Empire. In carrying out this exalted object, I had at once to encounter the furious arrogance of the Afghan commander, who still presumed to occupy certain positions long since claimed on behalf of your Majesty's sacred authority, and the craft and subtlety of some English Commissioners, who had the hardihood to assert that the dominions of Russia were not solely bounded by the moderation of her generals. On observing the Afghan camp, I discovered that the offspring of Satan, who stand between your Majesty and the frontiers of British India, were occupying a strong position. God, however, is great, and I saw that their left flank was weak. When we advanced, these abandoned barbarians had the presumption to make a distinctly aggressive and provocative movement by throwing forward their cavalry and two guns. This was the design of holy Russia misinterpreted, and so is her benevolence misunderstood. I then received from an English officer—who appeared to sympathize with these sons of Belial—a request for a personal interview. I replied that I had no desire for an interview with any one, except for a hostile encounter with the Afghans, who threatened the tranquillity of your Majesty's peaceful subjects, but that, trusting in the purity of my intentions, I was ready to meet him, and would fight him for a rouble. The English officer, with the customary audacity of his race, protested against the continued advance of your Majesty's forces, and alleged that it was difficult, in the face of such onward progress, to keep the Afghans quiet. My representative, to borrow a phrase which is frequently employed by your Majesty's journal in London, awaited the Englishman that he was labouring under a complete delusion. He appeared to suppose that we Russians were the aggressors, and that the Afghans were being gradually driven out of their own territory. Nothing, my Monarch, could be further from the truth. Slowly, but remorselessly and surely, the Afghan hordes were pushing on, and unless an attempt was made to check their progress, neither Moscow nor St. Petersburg would be safe. Of course, I added, we could destroy the Afghans in a few minutes. But we preferred leaving them time for repentance and amendment of life. The next communication from an English source informed me of an agreement whereby your Majesty's Government had covenanted with the Government of her Britannic Majesty not to advance beyond the posts which we already occupied. Of course I answered that this was reasonable enough, provided the Afghans would retire to a point assignable by us. Needless to say that this handsome offer was contumeliously rejected on the part of Abdul Rahman, whom may the saints desert.

The Afghans then commenced a course of unparalleled audacity. They declined to withdraw, and said they were ready to fight. Even so, may it please your Majesty, do the enemies of the truth conduct themselves. They even boasted that they would thrash us, using language which I do not venture to repeat to your Majesty. I then peremptorily ordered the Afghans to withdraw, accompanying my direction by many persuasive arguments, among others that it would be the worse for them if they did not. All the Afghan invaders of your Majesty's dominions came on. It was idle to waste more time in words. I resolved to act. Having tried to put matters straight in a private note, and finding that Afghan stupidity was impenetrable, I held a council of war, or rather of military operations. The Afghans, who believe in Mahomet and are therefore accursed, attempted in their profane contumacy to resist the progress of your Majesty's troops, and to turn their left flank. This was not to be endured, and the ruthless invaders had to be speedily exterminated. After this your Majesty might naturally suppose that I had nothing more to say. The encroachers upon your Majesty's boundaries were punished; and what have we to do with human power to divide? I pursued the Afghans. I did not order any pursuit of the fugitives, mainly because (to address your Majesty in strict confidence) there were no fugitives to pursue. So may all your Majesty's enemies perish. The Afghans are inspired by the devil. They know not the true faith, neither do they worship the Divine Figure from the North. They presume to fortify their out-posts against attack. Their fortifications, and but many more need no longer fear an assault upon Tsarskoe-Zeloe by these mud-begotten savages.—*Saturday Review.*

DRAWING-ROOM DRESSES.

DESCRIBING some of the dresses at the last Drawing-Room, the *Daily News* says:—Very spriglike was a lovely gown trimmed with large bunches of lilac upon white satin and crêpe, and made with a train of green velvet. It illustrated, in woven texture, the contrast of tint with which our suburbs are resplendent, the lilac-trees being in full bloom. In another Court gown the petticoat consisted of Chantreuse tulle, draped with effective, studied simplicity, and tasselled with yellowish pearls. Knots of green ribbon velvet in a deeper tone of green served to throw the tint of the tulle into artistic relief. The train was white, and there was of costly brocade, in which the colours were probably copied from the rich textures worn by our grandmothers. The velvet flowers were in the softest tones of mauve, yellow, pink, and greyish green. The whole was lined with satin matching the yellowish tone of the pearls, and it would be difficult to find anywhere a more perfect union of lovely tints, which were still further mellowed and subdued by the addition of some priceless old rose point upon the brocaded velvet of the train. In another dress, the petticoat was of tulle in one of the new shades of dark green. The whole of the edge was trimmed with narrow rose-coloured tints of their well-known beautiful colouring. These, set in begonia leaves, were veiled with light folds of the green tulle. The train was of pink ottoman, of the tightest rose tint of the roses. A bodice and train of salmon-pink satin, brocaded with velvet leaves in terracotta colour, and lined with terracotta-tinted satin, was worn over a skirt of salmon-coloured crêpe-de-chine, the soft holds of which were held by knots of gold and silver lace and clusters of pink feathers. Another effective union of tints was seen in a train of moss-green satin lined with pale blue, one side of the train being worn over a skirt of the same cerulean satin lining. The other side was trimmed with plumes of blue feathers. The petticoat was of tulle, in the same tone of green with the train.

An entire skirt, was composed of gold and silver galloon, used as insertion between rows of cream-tinted lace. The train was of white brocade in a design of large crescent moons. Being lined with yellow satin in a bright golden shade, the tint showed through, warming the brocade into the subtle way, that only those who had had a glimpse of the lining could account for. A ruching of golden-yellow tulle placed beneath the edges of the train still further heightened the effect. The trimming consisted of clusters of yellow and pink roses massed together, and mixed with the delicate fronds of the maiden-hair fern. Another instance in which golden yellow was employed with much demand was effectively used was in a dress of salmon-pink satin, entirely covered with flowered net. The gold had a rich effect over this bright colour. The train was an artistic mingling of gold colour and salmon pink, magnificent gold and white brocade was edged with gold-coloured tulle puffed over white. The floral trimmings were the long, liberally-flowered stalks of hollyhocks in a rich golden colour, tied with knots of gold and silver galloon.

An unusually handsome and striking dress had a train of black velvet lined with gold-coloured satin. The petticoat was composed of similar satin, with sleeves consisting of beautiful beads in gold, amber, orange, mauve, dark green, and other tints, forming a rich arabesque of tints. On the bodice was a similar trimming on a ground of black velvet relieved with jet. One of the prettiest dresses that appeared at the Drawing Room was brightened by a dainty trimming of true lovers' knots embroidered in pearls, each apparently holding down to the satin train a bud of pink roses, which the comfortable coloshes had mud. Another bridal dress was remarkable for the unusually massive pearl embroidery which appeared in the front of the skirt. The white lilac on another wedding gown might have been freshly gathered, so natural did it look, while the sprays branches of bloom still shrouded in their tender veil of green. A petticoat of white satin and tulle was tied with knots of silver ribbon and pearls, the satin train being trimmed with a curious, but unquestioning gaze as you pass. There is no shyness or selfconsciousness—nothing but innocence and friendliness in the action. One handsome girl has become friendly towards me because she saw me nursing a little Swedish child. When she is sitting with her arms round her sweetheart she peeps from the folds of the great shawl and flashes her white teeth in a gentle smile as I go by. Then she turns and whispers shyly, no one were near. An appalling snob from the after-cabin came forward to-day, and passed a stalwart Swede and a pretty girl, who were engaged in a big round game. He was well dressed, and his moustachios were quite exquisite; but ah! what a poor creature he looked beside the powerful, simple, Swedish farmer. He leered unpleasantly, and I felt it in my heart to strike him. Happily, the lady was entirely unconscious, and the corrupt influence left no taint. For me, I have to see these happy, patient, prosperous-looking people carrying on their harmless love-making. There is a quaint, old-world suggestion about it all that charms the mind.

The Irish and English are good-tempered enough, but not charming at all. When they are inclined for courting they shr

hung over their heads during the interval. The Oppositions reckon upon the support, outside their own ranks, of several incongruous elements. The brewing interest as well as the agricultural interest look askance at the increase of the duty on beer, the Scotch and Irish members, almost without distinction of party are indignant at the increase of the spirit duties; the owners of land object to the change in the succession duties; and it is believed that, with reinforcements from all these quarters, the combination which was defeated on Tuesday by a majority of no more than twenty-two may be renewed with better hopes of success. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asks the House of Commons to refuse to sanction fresh taxation to be levied on real property until effect has been given to the resolutions passed in former years declaring "further measures of relief to be due to ratepayers in countries and boroughs in respect of local charges imposed on "them for national services." But on this ground alone he could hardly hope for a majority. He has therefore brought in the assertion that the proposed increase in the beer and spirit duties is inequitable in the absence of a corresponding increase in the wine duties. This addresses itself not only to the producers and the consumers of beers and spirits but to the prejudices of those who are ready to join in the cry against taxing the poor man's drink and letting rich man's escape and against augmenting the charge upon home-manufactured liquors while reducing that upon foreign wines. These are somewhat dangerous edged tools for Conservative statesmen to handle. The weak point in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme is not that it taxes the poor man's drink, but that it does not fairly distribute the burden of new taxation leaving three-fourths of the whole amount to be borne by the payers of income tax. The first part of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill exhibits in a prominent manner the objections to the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which the amendment of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach imperfectly and as we think incorrectly deals with. The duty on tea remains untouched, though it is admitted that the burden would be more equally distributed than any other and would as is just draw from every class, age, and sex, some contribution to the additional charge entailed by the necessary defences of the Empire or by the blunders of Ministers employed by the confidence and support of the nation. The total abstainers are, no doubt, excellent citizens, but scientific finance does not regulate its demands according to the morality of the taxpayers, and it is not reasonable that so large a body, many of them active politicians exercising a very direct influence upon the policy of the State, should be exempt from pecuniary responsibility. The wines duties are altered in accordance with the Spanish Convention, and though Mr. Childers made no allowance for the item in his Budget speech, it is believed that the mitigation in the measure of the Spanish duties will result, at all events at the outset, in a loss of revenue estimated at £150,000 or £160,000 a year. The augmentation of the spirit and beer duties, which is the only means adopted for placing a portion of the burden upon the masses hereto forward dominant in all the constituencies and therefore holding in their hands the keys of public policy, is clearly of unequal incidence. No part of it whatever falls upon abstainers. It is, therefore defective in one of the principle characteristics of a sound tax. Moreover, the present increase exhibits new inequalities, as between the drinkers of beer and the drinkers of spirits. Irishmen, and Scotchmen too, complain not only that the drink of the richer country is more lightly taxed than the drink of the poorer, but that the addition to the duties proposed by Mr. Childers will make the inequality more glaring. Taking beer and spirits together it appears that the existing revenue drawn from those sources in England is about 11s. 8d. per head of the population, in Scotland 15s. 10d. and in Ireland 13s. 10d., while under the revised scale the contribution per head in England would be 13s. 9d., in Scotland 22s. 7d., and in Ireland 16s. 3d. For the time being, the champions of beer and the champions of spirits though they are their own rivalries are united against the projected augmentation of duty. The indulgence accorded to foreign wine will be keenly insisted upon in argument, but does not practically affect the position either of brewers or distillers or of their customers. We are far distant from the time if it be destined ever to arrive when the light wines of the Continent will really enter into competition with the working man's pint of beer, or the glass of whisky that takes its place in Ireland and Scotland. The increase of the charges on succession to real estates will rally a good many supporters to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's amendment. Although the abstract justice of the claim that all kinds of property should be equally taxed is admitted with certain reserves by most persons it is felt that in the present state of agriculture and of the land market, to call upon a landowner succeeding to a property to pay on a higher scale and on the capitalized value of the estate is to drive him to borrow on mortgage and to diminish the capital fund available for the improvement of the soil and the maintenance of buildings.

A RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

A Russian journal writes as follows:—A Russian march on India, which people, till very lately, considered a chimera, is now represented by many foreign writers as possible, although certainly fraught with enormous difficulties. An especially interesting study of this subject is that of the well-known military writer and correspondent, Spiridon Gopchevich (?) which appeared lately in the *Deutsche Montagsblatt*. The study begins by a calculation of the forces which England and Russia can place on the Asiatic theatre of war, the only theatre (according to the writer) on which can and must be decided the issue of the struggle.

He considers 40,000 men, of whom only 10,000 are Britishers, could be moved forward to Afghanistan. These 40,000, taken from the Anglo-Indian army, can be reinforced from England, and in that case the numbers can be brought up to 80,000—50,000 British and 30,000 natives. Actually, from the 107,818 men disposed in the United Kingdom, 40,000, according to the author, are required in Ireland, and 27,000 in Great Britain; the remaining 40,000 can reach the primary base in India not earlier than 3 months from the time of war being declared. The English require an immense amount of carriage on the march. Even in the last Afghan war, when the order was to go light, for 37,000 men they had 47,000 followers. Hence, it is evident that for an army of 80,000, there will be 100,000 non-combatants. Besides this, the army will require 200,000 camels, 25,000 horses or mules, 10,000 oxen, and 800 elephants. As the difference between paper numbers and actuals is usually from three to five per cent., Gopchevich supposes that, under the most favourable circumstances, the English can move into Afghanistan a force of from 70 to 75,000 men, 120,000 non-combatants and 350,000 animals. This comprises 540,000 living beings, and how can they be fed in such a poor country as Afghanistan? In view of this latter difficulty, the author supposes that the English will be obliged to reduce their operating army to 40,000, with 60,000, followers and 150,000 animals. He then passes to the question of our army. For the primary operations, *i.e.*, the capture of Herat, and then Kandahar, he considers 70,000 men fully sufficient. Thanks to the communications by the Black Sea, Caspian and Volga, this army can be massed at the base of operations in a comparatively short space of time. From Askabad to Herat is nearly 800 versts (528 miles); the road being excellent through Sarakhs and Sari Yazi. Up to Sari Yazi the road follows the level ground, and only from this point in the basin of the River Kushk, it gradually rises among the hills which form the northern spurs of the mountains protecting Herat on the north. This section of the road can be traversed by infantry in 25, and by Cavalry in fourteen days. In any case, the Russian army will be under the walls of Herat before the advanced guard of the English can reach Kandahar, because, from Quetta to Herat is nearly 660 miles, and from Peshawar to Herat 792 miles; and that too by difficult roads which lead through hilly and intersected country. Hence for our movements on Herat it will not require 70,000 men by any means. The town can be taken with far fewer. The remainder of the army can follow later. Either under the walls of Herat or between it and Kandahar will take place the first serious engagement. The author of the study does not doubt at all that the English will be beaten, and that then the road to Kandahar will be opened to the Russian Army. Here the first period of the war will be finished, as the Russians will have to make a new base of operations, organise the troops in their rear, and bring up their strength to 200,000 men before moving forward for the conquest of India. Many mountainous passes lead from Kandahar to India, but only four are practicable for Artillery—the Khyber, Kuram, Gomal, and Pishin. If the English decide to defend all the passes, they will split up their forces and the forcing of any one of them will become easy of accomplishment, and if they determine on confining their defence to the most important ones, then the Russian can attack the undefended or weakly held lines. Once the passes are forced, and the Russian Army has been admitted into the valley of the Indus, India, one may say, is conquered. The Russians will receive new reinforcements, while the English Army, demoralised by failures, will hardly be able to effect a retreat on its lines, the more so that the long expected rising of the natives will have burst in their rear.

In an offensive movement of the Russian Army to the frontiers for Indias, Afghanistan appears an important factor. Gopchevich supposes that, notwithstanding all England's resources, it will not be difficult for us to drag over the Afghans to our side. The author has strong doubts of the Ameer's sincere loyalty to England, but in any case, in the person of Ayoub Khan, Russia is in possession of a means to oblige Abdul Rahman to afford a passage to Russian troops through his country, or to hurt him from his throne. Many Afghan races will willingly join themselves to Russia, especially if they are promised a share in the body. Generally, he supposes that, owing to the Russian characteristic of amalgamating with Asiatics, they will be able to identify themselves of Afghan co-operation, and in this manner to fully secure their rear for successful operations against India, even from a point of vast significance. The last part of the study is dedicated to the question as to who will be entrusted with the defence of India, and what Russian General will have the enviable role of conqueror of that wonderful and rich land. The only English General who, although not a leader of genius yet possesses military talents, is Roberts; but he does not enjoy intimacy with the highest sphere, at does Wolseley. The writer has no high opinion of the latter as he considers him quite wanting in talent and a charlatan. Russia, however, even after Skobeleff's death, possesses many Generals who stand much higher in the military profession than those of the English. The writer says something about the Russian soldier. "It remains only to call to mind, the winter march across the Balkans, in comparison with which Skobeleff's passage of the Alps was a mere child's play—to understand what privations the Russian soldier is capable of enduring. The English soldier in appearance is strong and healthy, but he cannot bear continued privations." This the writer is in a position to state because he saw the Russian Army before Constantinople in 1878, and the English in Egypt in 1882.

MR. SLAGG, M. P., ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

MR. SLAGG, M. P., speaking at a meeting of the General Council of the Liberal Association of North-West Manchester, said:—Men's minds were at the present moment thoroughly occupied with our difficulties on the Afghan frontier, and he hopes those listening to him would permit him to make a few observations upon that very engrossing topic. He thought that trouble had been brought upon us in a very large degree by bureaucratic influences, and he asked himself on what ground some journalistic jingoes, the whole of the Conservative jingoes, and, he was sorry to say, a few Liberal jingoes, seemed to hound on the country and the Government to a war which would be, whatever its issue, a very great misfortune to us, to Russia, and especially to our Indian Empire. There appeared to be in the minds of the people three indictments against Russia in this matter. It was alleged that the action of Russia in Asia had been of an irritating and treacherous character, that she was not justified in extending her dominions in that region, and that especially was she not justified inasmuch as those steps involved an approach towards India. The second indictment was that Russia intended to seize Herat, and that Herat was the key of India. The third and the immediate indictment was that Russia had behaved treacherously in the recent frontier dispute with the Ameer's troops. He was one of those who found it difficult to condemn the action of Russia in her Asian extensions to the same degree that many of his friends did. He could not see that it was more sinful for Russia than for us to extend her dominions, to seek larger areas of food supply, to acquire fresh markets, or to make provision against turbulence and raiding on her boundaries. He knew that promises by Russia were alleged, in relation to Central Asia, but there arose the question whether it was always wise to impose restrictions and to exact promises from a country that really had little alternative to acting as she had done. What had been the cause of Russia's advance from the Caspian into the Turcoman territory? This had been one reason, that her population had been compelled to seek new ground for the cultivation of cereals as the old ground had been exhausted. She had found on every advance a tribe of warlike, turbulent tribes, making the peaceful government of her territory absolutely impossible. She had gone forward, still troubled with the same fringe of raiding, turbulence, and kidnapping in the endeavour to find a safe and quiet boundary. Those were the conditions which, he thought the meeting would agree with him, had stimulated Russia to her forward movements. Well, it was said that such operations were antagonistic to the welfare of the native populations—that Russian civilisation was in itself an injustice and a cruelty. He did not share that view. Of course it was not possible for Russia to endow her new subjects with representative institutions; it was not reasonable to suppose that she should do so; but she did give them a species of civilisation which was an improvement on their former condition, and was on the whole was a benefit to humanity. Now, he always liked to get his adversary to prove his case for him; and when they found men like Professor Vambery—whose mission at the present time seemed to be to stir up distrust and hatred between this country and Russia—when they found gentlemen of that "forward" school making such admissions as he was about to quote he thought they might dismiss from their minds the accusations in regard to broken promises and all doubts respecting the civilising influence of Russia. M. Vambery, who was certainly no Russophile, said that these nations and tribes in Central Asia "would be enabled by means of Russian civilisation to enter on a better state of things." The correspondent of the *Standard* attached to the camp of Sir Peter Lumsden described the change brought about in those regions by the advance of Russia in this way:—"It will take long to efface the remembrance throughout Central Asia of the kindness and generous liberality of the Russians to the prisoners they rescued from the Turcomans. How sure is the peace that has followed the Russian conquest of Merv we saw in approaching to Bala Murghab. We passed thousands of sheep and herds of cattle driven by unarmed peasants down to the Kushk, and unarmed merchants travelling with their goods. The people themselves said to us, this is only possible because the Turcoman strength has been broken." This seemed to him to be very good evidence that Russia was not operating in a method altogether antagonistic to the interests of those people. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that he was no unconditional admirer of Russian institutions. No one who had read Stepniak's book "Russia under the Czar," or who, like himself, had conversed for hours with its author on the condition and institutions of Russia, could for a moment forget how much she had to do and how much to undo before she could be received into the community of progressive nations. But all these demerits and shortcomings should not blind our eyes to an unconquerable prejudice as to what she was able to do and to what she was striving to do in the nature of good. (Hear, hear.) As to Herat, which appeared to be a knotty point in the mind of the public at the present moment, he was not in the least anxious that Russia should continue her extension of territory further in the Herat region, or in any other region; but he would point out that Herat was really of not so much consequence to us, politically or territorially, as many people would make us believe. We were under no obligation in our engagements with the Amir to defend Herat, or to do anything with Herat at all; and it would be recollected that Lord Beaconsfield thought so very little of the place that he was anxious to hand it over bodily to Persia—to hand it over to one of the weakest and most invertebrate powers in existence. So that the great alarm as to and the great significance of Herat was a matter of very recent growth. It was a place that happened to be not Afghan at all. It was inhabited almost entirely by Persians, and the only Afghans who lived there were the garrison, who so cruelly oppressed the people that the place now was in rapid decay, and would very soon become desolate. But what did gentlemen like M. Vambery, Colonel Malinson, and other members of the "forward" party, tell us about this place? They were the men who wanted to make changes in the position of Herat. That was a matter which really did not concern him very much. Colonel Malinson said, "Take away the Afghans, replace them by whomsoever you may—replace them by Russians or Englishmen—and Herat will speedily recover more than her former prosperity." On this matter he (Mr. Slagg) had no opinion one way or the other. Perhaps one might agree with Colonel Malinson that it would not be a bad thing for the wretched inhabitants of that place to be put under Russian influence, but all he cared for, and all he protested against, was that we in England had nothing to do with the place, and that we should not allow ourselves to be forced into stupendous step and an action fraught, he was perfectly sure, with the greatest danger and difficulty to our empire. He thought it would be a most insane thing if we were impelled or incited by a number of irresponsible persons, who were not the highest military authorities, to take possession of a place under the delusion that it was important to our frontier in the Empire, 600 or 700 miles from our natural base, and the route to which was surrounded by a population filled to the very brim with bitter and deserved hatred of us. (Applause.) The only benefit that he could see in the Russian occupation of such a place would be that it would dispose for ever of the absurd notion that Herat was necessary to the protection of our Indian Empire, and although he did not for a moment think, nor was there any reason before us to suppose, that Russia had designs upon that place, yet if she were to take it, it would at least have this beneficial effect upon us, that it would draw our attention more closely to what was the natural frontier of India which was good enough for Sir Charles Napier, Lord Dalhousie, Sir J. Outram, and Sir J. Adye, some of the best and most consummate soldiers that our empire had ever produced. He was convinced that the true way to baffle Russia's designs, if she had any upon that place was by fortifying our true position within our own boundaries and by trusting, far more than we had been accustomed to, to the loyalty and goodwill of our own subjects in India. Lord Ripon had struck the keynote of that policy, which would make us and truly give a frontier impregnable and defensible to India; he had struck the keynote of a policy which would attach to us the allegiance of the people of that country; and he had shown us how by developing their freedom, by giving them a career in the management of their own country and of their own affairs by abolishing the trammels of the present bureaucratic system and the suspicions of a limited military system, our fellow-subjects in that country could be drawn to us by their whole hearts, and that we could build up in those hearts a frontier impervious to the aggressions of any Russia (Applause.) He would say a word or two about the frontier squabble that had given us so much anxiety of late. He wished very much that the Ameer of Afghanistan could have been taken into consultation before our preliminary operations began. We should then have had a much better chance of knowing what he really wanted and what was the actual condition of his policy in regard to Russia. But those people on the frontier now in dispute seemed a very turbulent lot, and he believed that for the most part they were not Afghans at all; they were marauders by profession. It was possible that the Russians in this matter had behaved precipitately, and that their General had acted in an unwarrantable manner; it was also possible that the Afghans themselves were not perfect models of forbearance and military discretion; but for two great nations to go to war, a terrible and disastrous war, over a matter of this sort seemed to him a dream of Bedlam, pure and simple. (Applause.)

VISIT OF OKO JUMBO.

AMONG the passengers who have arrived at Liverpool from the West coast of Africa by the steamer Bonny Biafra, which entered the Mersey early in May 19, was Oko Jumbo, King of Bonny, whose rivalries with Ja-Ja, King of Opobo, have often caused traders much loss and anxiety, besides having diminished the number of their own subjects and wasted their resources in munitions of war. Oko Jumbo is accompanied by two of his sons (Herbert and James), and by Prince Mendgo, from Gaboon. Though two of Oko Jumbo's sons were educated at Liverpool College (when Canon Butler was principal), his Majesty himself has never before been in England, so that he may be expected to appreciate the difference between his native capital on the river Bonny, and the cities of England. According to West African tradition, Oko Jumbo and Ja-Ja, who are now monarchs in a small way in the region of the Gulf of Guinea, were once mere slaves in the bondage of a powerful chief, whose canoe they have to assist in propelling. When they threw off the yoke they found that the Bonny region was quite inadequate to contain two such great men. So they fought time after time to see who should be master, and their present peace is little more than an armed armistice. Ja-Ja holds possession of the Opobo side, while Oko Jumbo holds the Bonny side. Many battles have been fought between the rival chiefs with varying success, but fortunately their contests have not always been very sanguinary. With smooth-bore and old-fashioned guns, balls that did not fit too well, and traders' powder, the rival forces have pounded away at each other for hours without doing any damage beyond the expenditure of ammunition. But all battles were not thus bloodless, and some shocking scenes have followed victories on either side. The wars between Oko Jumbo and Ja-Ja periodically during a number of years completely stopped trade at Bonny and Opobo. The rivals fought until they exhausted their resources, and then obliged their braves to work so that the royal treasures might be replenished. Oko Jumbo is by no means content to allow Ja-Ja undisputed possession of Opobo, and it is thus possible that the motive of his visit to England is to seek further means to overcome his rival. It is stated, however, that the principal object of his visit to England is to consult eminent oculists in Liverpool and London with reference to an affection of the eyes from which he has suffered for some time.

BULLYING AT KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

THE following correspondence has taken place between the Home Office and the Principal of King's College, London:

Whitehall, May 15, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he has had before him the resolutions of the council of King's College, forwarded in your secretary's letter of the 12th inst., and I am to express his satisfaction that measures have been taken to prevent bullying in future in the school.

The observations made by the council in their resolution upon the course taken by the Secretary of State make it necessary to recall the facts connected with the death of C. F. Bourdas.

After an illness of nine days the unfortunate boy died on April 19 of the injuries he had received.

The authorities of the school were probably made aware before the inquest on the 22nd that it was alleged the child had suffered in consequence of ill-treatment received at school. It seems natural to expect that the persons responsible for the management of the school would have taken measures at the earliest moment to have ascertained the true facts of the case.

The attention of the Secretary of State having been directed to this matter, he caused a letter to be addressed to the school authorities inquiring what had been done to investigate the case.

In reply to this letter the secretary of King's College wrote, on April 29, stating that he was unable to give at present any further information beyond what had come out at the inquest; nor did it appear that at that date anything had been done except to summon a meeting of the council for May 1—*i.e.*, ten days after the child's death. The reason alleged for the delay in taking any action was stated to be that the school was broken up for the holidays, and the boys would not return till May 6.

The meeting of the council, it appears, was held on May 1. In his letter of April 29 the secretary wrote: "After the meeting I will communicate the result of their deliberation."

No explanation is offered by the council why their proceedings on May 1 were not communicated at once to the Secretary of State according to this undertaking.

The Secretary of State, having failed to receive the promised communication on May 2, and nearly a fortnight having then elapsed since the boy's death, was of opinion that the time had arrived when it was necessary that action should be taken, and accordingly on that day he gave instructions that the inquiry should be placed in the hands of the Public Prosecutor.

It seems that the secretary of King's College, who had delayed for three days to communicate to the Secretary of State the proceedings of the council, despatched a letter on the subject to the Home Office by a messenger on the afternoon of May 4. The council are right in assuming that the Secretary of State had not seen that letter when he answered a question on the subject in the House of Commons on that same afternoon. If the council of King's College consider they have suffered any disadvantage from a delay in the communication to the Secretary of State of their proceedings on May 1 it is principally due to the fact that the communication which had been promised was thus delayed for three days without any apparent reason.

This point, however, is of the less consequence, because, though the Secretary of State would have felt it right to mention the letter of May 4 in his answer had that letter come into his hands, it would have in no way altered the course he pursued or the statements he made in the House of Commons.

As regards the inquiry into the causes of the boy's death, the letter of May 4 only repeats what had been previously stated in the letter of April 29, viz., that the inquiry would not commence till May 6—*i.e.*, sixteen days after the boy's death.

The Secretary of State remains of the opinion which he expressed in the House of Commons, that such a prolonged postponement of the inquiry was unnecessary and inexpedient, considering that the boys, most of whom resided in London, were accessible, nor, indeed, in the judgment of the Secretary of State, would a mere domestic investigation into the circumstances have been in any event satisfactory.

The Secretary of State considers that an attempt to elicit the truth by a tribunal altogether unconnected with the school and of a character to mark the gravity of the offence would be more likely to prevent the recurrence of such incidents both at this and at the other schools. And though it may probably be difficult to get at the facts, which it is the interest of so many persons to hold back, the Secretary of State regards it of importance that it should be known in this and other like cases that no effort will be spared by public authority to bring the truth to light.

The Secretary of State feels confident that in seeking to attain this end he will have the cordial concurrence and aid of the council.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, GODFREY LUSHINGTON.

King's College, London, May 16, 1885.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 15th inst., written by direction of the Home Secretary, and to state that it shall be laid before the council.

Meanwhile, in reference to the opinion expressed by Sir William Harcourt, that an inquiry might have been more promptly instituted by the authorities of the school, I beg leave to state, in behalf of those more immediately concerned, that they had no intimation whatever of the unfortunate boy having suffered from illtreatment until after the school had broken up for the holidays, and that in their judgment, to which they still adhere, the only effectual course for ascertaining the facts was to wait until the boys had reassembled.

They were earnestly desirous of investigating the matter with the utmost thoroughness, and of promptly taking such actions as the result might seem to require; and they are confident that, had they been left free to pursue the course they proposed, they would by this time have been in full possession of the facts. The deep sympathy felt for the poor boy, the aversion from bullying which they believe to prevail in the school, and the remorse of those who have unintentionally inflicted so deep an injury on a schoolfellow and his friends, would, in their belief, have secured a satisfactory revelation of the truth. But, when a prosecution had been instituted, legal considerations at once arose by which the authorities were obviously debarred from attempting to elicit admissions by the exertion of that moral influence on which they would otherwise have relied.—I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY WACE, D.D., Principal of King's College.
GODFREY LUSHINGTON, Esq.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association was held in the Theatre of the United Service Institution, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Cambridge, whose rising was received with applause, said they had seen the programme of the next Rifle Meeting of Association at Wimbledon, which had been published, and he proposed to go shortly through the alterations from last year. First of all, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates employed during the meeting would be allowed to shoot in the various contests without paying the entrance fee. This he thought was a good arrangement, but of course would have to be carefully regulated. At the 500 yards pool the bullseye was to be increased to 24 inches in diameter, the same as at 600 yards; the regulations for the Snider rifles had been struck out altogether; and the pull off "Military Breechloaders" and "Any Rifles" had been decreased and increased respectively to five pounds. In the Prize List there were some alterations. Mr. Ellis Power gave an annual prize of a pianoforte, value a hundred guineas, to which the National Rifle Association had added 25*l.*, the conditions being that it should be shot for at 200 yards, at a target representing the head and body of a man, which would appear and disappear seven times, at intervals of five seconds. There were sundry alterations in the evening prizes, and a prize of a telescope, of the value of 20*l.*, given by Mr. Steward, optician to the Association, would take the place of the "Bodine" competition. For the Kolapore Cup a sum of 25*l.* would now be added for the Mother Country Team in the event of the winning. In the Ashburton Shield and Public Schools contests it had been resolved that cordite ammunition should be used, as it was thought the full charge of the Martini-Henry was too much for young lads to use. There was an increase of 15*l.* in the awards for the China Cup Match, and the members' prizes would this year become an aggregate series at 200 and 500 yards, the amount being increased from 200*l* to 250*l.*, divided into 95 prizes. The *Daily Telegraph* and Martin's Cup series would both this year have 300*l.* added, instead of 250*l.*, and the number of prizes in each series would be increased 18 in number. There would also be an increase in the "Tyro" and "Nursery Aggregate" prizes, and in the "Grand Aggregate" series. The first fifty winners would obtain first a gold cross, the second a silver one, and the other 48 bronze ones, while, in addition, the two premier shots would be distinguished in the prize list as (G. C.) and (S. C.). But the principal change was in the Queen's Prize, which would have the amount of the prizes increased from 1918*l.* to 1960*l.*; and would now be shot for in three stages of one part, instead of three stage divided into two parts. The highest scorer in the first two stages would receive the Silver Medal and Badge as hitherto, and the last 60 would fire for a series of prizes ranging from the Queen's Prize of 250*l.*, Gold Medal, and Gold Badge, downwards, the aggregate score of the three stages deciding the winners, the whole Sixty receiving badges as usual. He was glad to say that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the issue of Martini-Henry Carbines for the use of these yeomen shooting in the Loyd-Lindsay competition. This was a change for which he was very glad. Lately he had inspected several yeomanry regiments, and the work performed by them was in the highest degree creditable. In his opinion they were a most valuable force and were likely to be of the greatest use. No doubt Colonel Loyd-Lindsay was under the impression that they were not so efficient as they really were. The Martini-Henry carbine was an excellent weapon for a cavalry man, and far better than the larger rifle. The question of mounted infantry was another thing altogether. They were not cavalry, and this the yeomen undoubtedly were. The rifle meeting would commence on the second Monday in July, the camp being ready for occupation on the previous Saturday. It might perhaps be found necessary to call for volunteers to take duty, and if so no doubt it would be well rewarded, though it would cause a slight increase of expense. In conclusion the Chairman referred to a revolver competition which was to take place, and in which he hoped that the strictest rules would be laid down and carried to, as the revolver, in strange hands, was a dangerous weapon.

After a few words from Sir H. Wilmot, explaining in outline the revolver competition, the Duke of Lowe made some remarks in which he advocated the system of dividing the competitors for the "Queen's" into six divisions, in each of which there should be 50 winners, they forming the "Three Hundred" for the second stage, the highest scorer in each division receiving a bronze medal. In reducing the "M.B.L." pull to 5lb., and retaining that of the Martini-Henry at 6lb., he thought the Council were placing themselves on the horns of a dilemma which would give them trouble, and he concluded by advocating the formation of a corps of trained marksmen, who should be armed with the best description of military breechloaders, with all the latest appliances of spirit levels, Vernier scales on the sights and wind gauges.

Captain Godsal objected to the use of carbine ammunition being compulsory for the teams in the Schools contests, and was informed, in reply, that it would be so, but that plenty of the ammunition would be issued for practice on application.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Duke of Cambridge for presiding was passed by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator Dec.* 1883.

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This great life-giving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus giving strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for a delicate person it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

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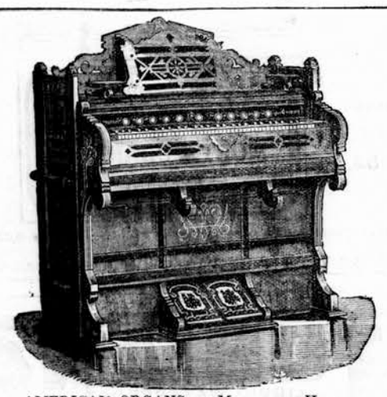

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Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

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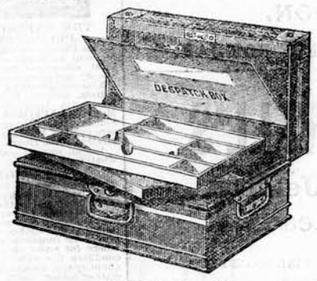

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The same with Three bottles Rs. 135 *& Rs.* 150 *Cash.*

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

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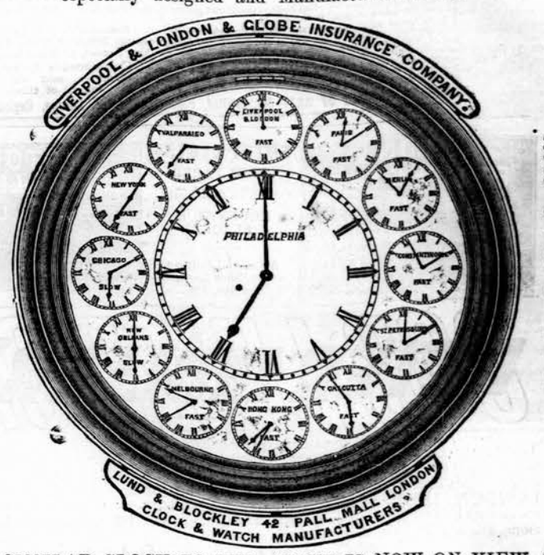

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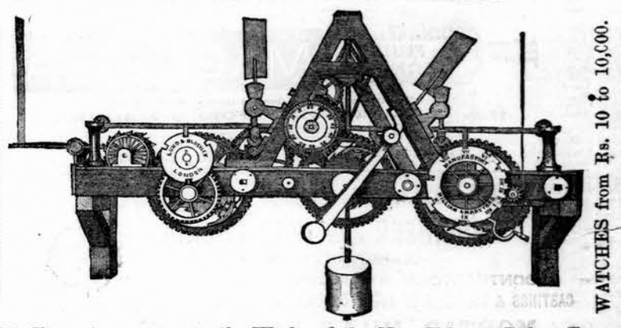

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